

# The Mining Journal

## RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1120—Vol. XXVII.]

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1857.

(WITH SUPPLEMENT) { STAMPED . . . SIXPENCE.  
UNSTAMPED . . . FIVEPENCE.

### MINING EXCHANGE OF LONDON.

The following are MEMBERS OF THE MINING EXCHANGE:—

W. Bawden.	Jehu Hitchens.	J. J. Reynolds, jun.
T. Bensham.	W. Mitchell.	H. B. Rye.
W. Birdsey.	G. Moore.	George Spratley.
F. E. Blyth.	J. H. Murchison.	T. P. Thomas.
J. E. Breachley.	T. Painter.	J. S. Tripp.
P. Clay.	J. R. Pike.	Watson and Cuell.
Thos. Field.	Powell and Cooke.	P. Watson.
W. C. Foskies.		N. P. WATSON, Hon. Sec.

Spread Eagle-court, Finch-lane, Feb. 6, 1857.

### STOCK EXCHANGE.

THE PUBLIC may not be aware that every facility exists on the STOCK EXCHANGE for the PURCHASE and SALE of all descriptions of MINING SHARES, through SWORN and AUTHORIZED BROKERS, who, being members of that body, are liable to all its rules and regulations, thereby affording protection to the public, and guaranteeing the integrity of the business done.—Feb. 6, 1857.

**MR. JAMES CROFTS, MINING AND SHAREBROKER,**  
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL, LONDON, TRANSACTS BUSINESS, both in BUYING and SELLING, for immediate cash.  
DIVIDEND MINES, well selected, are the best of any known investments—paying from 15 to 20 per cent. per annum in dividends. The choice of NON-DIVIDEND MINES for speculation requires careful discrimination.  
Mr. Crofts having published a MANUAL OF MINING, the object of which is to throw some new lights upon this now important branch of share business, he disclaims his lists of mine shares for sale or purchase, and solicits attention to the above work to his new classification of mines into DIVIDEND, PROXIMATE DIVIDEND, and SPECULATIVE.

Just published, price 1s. 6d., a  
**MANUAL OF MINING, AND GUIDE TO INVESTORS IN**  
**BRITISH MINES.** BY JAMES CROFTS, Mining Broker.  
London: Published at the Mining Journal office, 36, Fleet-street, London;  
and sold by R. Clarke, Finch-lane, Cornhill.

**MR. JAMES LANE, No. 29, THREADNEEDLE STREET,** has  
BUSINESS TO TRANSACT in most of the DIVIDEND and PROGRESSIVE  
MINES; and begs to refer to his *Weekly Mining Review*, published every Friday.

**JAMES B. BREACHLEY,**  
11, RAILWAY EXCHANGE, LONDON (E.C.)  
PURCHASES and SALS effected in every description of MINING, RAILWAY,  
BANK, and OTHER SHARES.  
Reliable information furnished as to those mines suitable for investment.  
Bankers: London and Westminster.

**MR. LELEAN, 4, CUSHION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET,**  
has FOR SALE the following SHARES, or any part of them:—40 Cols. 12s.;  
25 Exmouth Consols. 10s.; 100 East Russell, 12s.; 20 Great Alfred, 21s.; 5 Margery,  
5 Ding Dong, 5 Treloyn, 2 Providence, 10 Carnworthy, 5 Par Consols, 50 South  
Cuddihy, 100 Buller and Basset, 100 North Levant, 20 Leland Consols, 10 Swappoll,  
100 Catharine and Jane, 11s.; 10 South Herland and Relistion, 23s. 6d.; 1 Brynford  
Hall, 2 Herward, 10 Wheel Wrey, 4 Bell and Lanthorn, 20 Buller and Bertha, 12s.;  
1 East Basset, 10 East Buller, 100 Lady Bertha, 100 Mollard, 5 Stray Park and Cam-  
borne Yean, 100 Wheel Harriett, 100 West Grenville, 120 Guakua. And a great many  
others, too numerous for an advertisement.—Feb. 6, 1857.

**GEORGE SPATLEY has FOR SALE the following, or any**  
part thereof, at much LOWER PRICES than elsewhere quoted:—  
5 Alfred Consols, 50 Tamar Consols, 5 West Providence.  
5 Wheel Wrey, 1 Treloyn Consols, 20 West Polberro.  
5 North Frances, 3 Wheel Margery, 5 Dyfnwim.  
10 Pedan-drea, 4 Clifft, 10 Yeoland Consols.  
20 Pendern, 25 Lady Bertha, 30 Porkellis.  
10 Wheel Ludcott, 1 Ding Dong, 25 Wheel Harriett.  
50 East Russell, 100 Mollard, 100 South Cuddihy.  
75 South Cuddihy, 100 Mollard, 100 South Condurrow.  
25 West Grenville, 10 South Gorland.  
GEORGE SPATLEY will BUY any part of the following, at the prices quoted:—  
250 West Par Consols, 10s. 10 Kitty (Leland), 21s. 50 West Fowey, 23s.  
100 South Carn Brea, 23s. 100 South Tamar, 7s. 6d. 10 Par Consols, 23s.  
2 Rosewarne, 24s. 2 Providence Mines, 27s. 50 Great Hewas, 22s.  
25 East Buller, 21s. 20 Spearn Consols, 21s. 10 Kitty (St. Agnes), 28s.  
The market is advancing for all dividend and sound progressive mines. Parties  
desirous of investing should do so without delay. The selected list may be obtained  
personally, or by letter.—15, Old Broad-street (E.C.)

**NOTICE OF REMOVAL OF OFFICES.**—  
THE BUSINESS of the following MINES will in future be CONDUCTED at  
4, 9, and 10, GRESHAM HOUSE, or 25, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, instead  
of 4, Assinifriars, as heretofore:—  
Old Tolgus United, South Gorland.  
Buller and Basset United, South Buller and West Penstruthal.  
Carnewas, Carnewas.

The present is a remarkable epoch in the history of mining adventure. The mis-  
trust not only engendered, but openly expressed, in joint-stock banks, and other  
joint-stock companies, consequent upon the failure of the Royal British Bank, has  
given a great impetus to British mining, which are conducted upon the Cost-basis  
System,—meetings are held bi-monthly or quarterly, and the shareholders themselves  
examine and pass the accounts of pursers and managers, which not only afford fre-  
quent opportunities of testing their accuracy, and gaining correct data relative to the  
true prospects of the future, but also demonstrates forcibly the advantages and security  
held out to capitalists over other descriptions of property, especially joint-stock  
wherein shareholders seldom possess or exercise any control over the affairs of the  
associations in which they have embarked their money.

The annual dividends paid by the following companies, amounting to 15, 17, and  
even 20 per cent. per annum, render the present an advantageous opportunity for  
investment:—

Basset.	Buller.	South Frances.
Providence.	Great Work.	Margaret.
Mary Ann.	Kitty.	Alfred Consols.
North Basset.	West Basset.	East Pool.
Bocean.	Ding Dong.	Tinoroff.
South Caradon.	Ding Dong.	Levant.
Devon Great Consols.	Carnworthy.	Wrey.

And many others. Whilst the undetermined progressive mines are likely soon  
materially to advance in current value, without the corresponding risk attached to  
speculative property in general:—

Margery.	South Ellen.	Great Alfred.
South Tolgus.	Leland Consols.	West Stray Park.
Great South Tolgus.	Grenville.	West Grenville.
Old Tolgus United.	St. Day United.	South Seton.
Buller and Basset United.	St. Day United.	Pendern.
Carnewas.	East Rose.	South Garra.
South Gorland.	Edward.	East Alfred.
So. Bull. & W. Penstruthal.	Great Bury.	Great Vor.

A weekly list of prices forwarded per post upon receipt of 10s. 6d. annually.  
Statistical information afforded gratuitously.

Shares bought and sold on commission of 5 per cent.

Plans and sections, together with practical reports, furnished from approved agents  
resident in the several mining districts.

All business negotiated promptly, and cash payments made as soon as validity of  
transfer is ascertained.

FOR PURCHASE.	FOR SALE.
San Fire Insurance Shares.	250 South Wales Preference Stock.
San Life Insurance Shares.	5 per cent. Oxford, Worcester, and Wol-
Marine Insurance Shares.	verhampton Bonds.
Surrey Gas Consumers Shares.	Newport, Abergeenny, and Hereford
London Assurance Shares.	5 per cent. Preference Stock.
Indemnity Marine Shares.	Shropshire Union.
British Land Shares.	European Gas Shares.
London Necropolis Shares.	Coventry Canal Shares.
British Iron Shares.	Regent's Canal Shares.
British Plate Glass.	Geelong and Melbourne Railway 7 per cent.
Union Fire.	1000 South Devon Debenture.
London Bridge Water-Works Shares.	New Brunswick 6 per cent.

River Lea Navigation Trust, 5 per cent.

Debenture for 5, 5, or 7 years.

Royal Exchange Stock.

Waterloo Bridge Annuities.

Anglo-Mexican Mint.

East Kent Railway.

Brighton Gas.

London and Eastern Bank Shares.

1000 East Anglian Debenture.

County Fire Shares.

Watford Life Assurance.

Another Fire Assurance.

R. TREDDINICK, Broker and General Dealer.

### GEORGE MOORE, DEALER IN MINING SHARES,

1, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET.

GEORGE MOORE has FOR SALE the following SHARES, or any part, subject to

COMMISSION as at foot:—

10 Great Vor, 25s. 1 Rosewarne, 24s. 5 Wheel Kitty, 21s. 5.

5 Par Consols, 23s. 50 Tamar Consols, 5s. 9d. 25 St. Day United, 41s.

The above are all dividend-paying mines, and many of them selling at prices

worthy the immediate attention of capitalists who prefer receiving dividends to

paying calls.

100 Chancelorsville, 7s. 5 Great Alfred, 21s. 5 South Carn Brea, 23s. 5.

25 East Alfred, 21s. 6d. 1 Herward United, 23s. 5 25 St. Day United, 41s.

50 East Rosewarne, 21s. 5 25 Mollard, 4s. 8d. 20 Wheel Edward, 24s. 5.

50 East Russell, 10s. 9d. 5 Porkellis Unit, 23s. 5 50 Wheel Glynn, 23s. 5.

30 Great Hewas, 22s. 10 South Beg, 23s. 5 30 Wheel Grenville, 22s.

The above are all good progressive mines, containing the elements of succe-

vis, good management and locality, and many of them will considerably advance

in price during the ensuing year.

GEORGE MOORE will BUY or SELL any shares at the following charges:—

For shares under £1 0 0 each, 0s. 6d. per share.

Above £1 0 0, and under 2 0 0 each, 1s. 0d. per share.

Above 2 0 0, and under 3 0 0 each, 1s. 6d. per share.

Above 3 0 0, and under 5 0 0 each, 2s. 0d. per share.

Above 5 0 0, 1 1/2 per cent.

Every information given respecting the best description of shares, either for in-

vestment or speculation.

GEORGE MOORE is a BUYER of any part of 25 Grenville, at 23s. 6d.

In any business that GEORGE MOORE is favoured with, in which he is the buyer, he

will give CASH ON RECEIPT OF TRANSFER; and will allow any purchaser of

undoubted respectability to have shares registered, and receive certificates of same,

previous to payment.

**MR. JOS. JAS. REYNOLDS, JUN., 68, OLD BROAD STREET,**

LONDON.—BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS in every description of BRITISH

and FOREIGN MINES; also, BRITISH and FOREIGN FUNDS and SECURITIES,

on the usual terms of commission. Being in constant communication with the most

skilful agents in all parts, Mr. J. J. Reynolds, jun., is always in a position to give

reliable information and advice to his clients and friends who may favour him with

orders.

**MESSRS. POWELL AND COOKE are DEALERS in the**

SHARES of the following MINES:—Alfred Consols, Great Wheel Alfred,

East Alfred Consols, Devon Great Consols, North Basset, West Basset, Par Consols,

West Par Consols, Drake Walls, Sortridge Consols, Lady Bertha, Virtuous Lady,

East Russell, Hingston Down, Trethewy, Vale of Towy, Boiling Well, Wheel Wrey,

East Basset, East Rosewarne, Great Hewas, Great Wheel Bury, Porkellis United,

Silver Brook, Tavy Consols, Wheel Harriett, Wheel Edward, Wheel Glynn, &c.

Mines inspected and reports furnished by competent agents, on moderate terms.

8, Hercules Chambers, Old Broad-street.

**MR. HERRON, having observed that many of the brokers are writing**

pamphlets, issuing weekly circulars, and causing paragraphs to be inserted

in the Journal, for the purpose of giving their advice and information to capitalists

desirous of investing in mining property; and which Mr. Herron feels quite as-  
sured proceeds from the most disinterested motives, still there is little doubt that

some rather ill-natured, and, perhaps, more acute persons will make with contempt

at his great credulity.

To what degree this advice will prove beneficial time only will be the true test; it

is to be hoped that prophesies for the future will be attended with happier results than

those of the past, the greater part of which turned out utter failures, as many to their

cost must well remember.

As proffering advice seems the fashion of the day, Mr. Herron subjoins a list of

mines which he has not only selected on account of their large dividends, but for their

stability and good management. Those of a progressive character will suit those par-

ties who are more disposed to speculate for a rise in price than invest for dividends.

MR. HERRON will publish a similar list on the first Saturday in the month, and will

be happy to give detailed information to those who are desirous of investing. His list

of prices will appear as usual next Saturday.

2, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, London, Feb. 6, 1857.

**MR. EMANUEL GOMPERS IS A BUYER OF—**

200 Edward, 24s. 500 Crebore, 4s. 30 Great Sheba, 23s. 5.

2 Wheel Buller, 500 Mollard, 2 Mary Ann.

200 East Russell, 100 Ganton, 5 West Basset.

30 Great Alfred, 10 Gwonnens, 5 Sortridge.

400 Ivybridge, 20 Trethewy, 1 Botallack.

4 Rosewarne, 23s. 5 20 Pendern, 10 Tinoroff.

HAS FOR SALE—

20 Queen of Dart, 10 Bedford United.

20 Hingston Down, 10 Wheel Emma, 50 Boland.

50 Old Russell, 20 Emma Extension, 50 Wheel Zion.

20 Calstock Consols, 20 Wheel Powell, 10 Wheel Wrey.

95, Gracechurch-street, London.

**DIVIDEND MINES, well selected, are the BEST of all PUBLIC**

INVESTMENTS, paying, as they do (in dividends every two or three months),

frequently advance in price 500 per cent., or more.

PETER WATSON, MINING BROKER, having 12 years' experience in every

department of mining and its management, together with an extensive and regular

correspondence with mining agents and others in Cornwall, Devon, and elsewhere,

is enabled to judge of and select mines of intrinsic value. PETER WATSON, being a

Member of the Mining Exchange, will forward a list of prices when required, and

may be consulted daily as to purchases, sales, &c.

Bankers: Union Bank of London.

Commission 1 1/2 per cent. on all transactions.

**PETER WATSON is a BUYER or SELLER of the following, at prices affixed:—**

Buyer. Seller. Buyer. Seller.

1 Wheel Basset, 2500, 2310. 2 Wendron Consols, 5 23 1/2, 24 1/2.

2 South Frances, 357 1/2, 367 1/2. 25 East Alfred, 1 1/2, 1 3/4.

20 Condurrow, 148, 158. 30 East Gunnis Lake, 22s. 6d., 26s. 6d.

4 Ding Dong, 33 1/2, 34 1/2. And Son, Bedford 22s. 6d., 26s. 6d.

1 Buller, 26 1/2, 27 1/2. 2 West Frances, 31, 33.

3 Providence, 76 1/2, 79. 20 Tinoroff, 3 1/2, 4 1/2.

1 Wheel Margaret, 44 1/2, 46 1/2. 50 St. Day United, 31s. 6d., 32s.

2 Mary Ann, 45 1/2, 47 1/2. 25 Mollard, 12s. 6d., 13s. 6d.

50 Wheel Arthur, 5 1/2, 6 1/2. 10 Herodasfoot, 9s. 6d., 12s. 6d.

50 Drake Walls, 2 1/2, 2 3/4. 25 Trebace, 10s. 6d., 12s. 6d.

5 Wh. Kitty (Leland), 15 1/2, 16 1/2. 30 North Frances, 17, 19.

3 Treawny, 20 1/2, 21 1/2. 25 Lady Bertha, 19s. 6d., 21s. 6d.

5 Par Consols, 22 1/2, 24. 2 East Basset, 66 1/2, 70.

5 West Basset, 34 1/2, 35 1/2. 2 Great Alfred, 12 1/2, 13 1/2.

20 Tamar Consols, 35 1/2, 37 1/2. 20 Zion, 6 1/2, 7 1/2.

1 Rosewarne, 27 1/2, 28 1/2. 2 Margery, 32 1/2, 33 1/2.

5 Alfred Consols, 38 1/2, 41 1/2. 20 Kelly Bray, 18s. 6d., 24s. 6d.

2 West Caradon, 148 1/2, 153. 10 Porkellis, 8 1/2, 9 1/2.

20 Wheel Edward, 4 1/2, 5 1/2. 50 Wheel Harriett, 1 1/2, 2s. 6d.

57, Threadneedle-street, London, Feb. 6, 1857.

**EDWARD S. CODD BUYS and SELLS in all the DIVIDEND**

and PROGRESSIVE MINES in the List on COMMISSION, or at net prices.

Being constantly in receipt of reliable information from the mining districts, E. S.

Codd is able to give the best advice to investors.

WANTED.—100 Tavy Consols, at 22s. 6d. per share.

Bankers: Bank of London.

**SECURE INVESTMENTS.**—MR. REGINALD HORLEY,

No. 48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, ENGLISH and FOREIGN STOCK,

SHARE, and MINING BROKER, will be happy to ADVISE HIS FRIENDS, and

all those who may favour him with their business, on the safest mode of INVEST-

ING their CAPITAL in permanently dividend-paying securities, and will endeavour

to caution them against embarking in those fraudulent schemes which involve such

disastrous results as have attended the recent bank failures. Mining operations care-

fully watched, and faithfully represented. Business transacted in the English funds

at 1-16th per cent. Country correspondents promptly communicated with. A weekly

Official List of Prices sent gratis, if required.

R. HORLEY, Sworn Broker, 48, Threadneedle-street.

### IMPORTANT SALE OF A MINE, MACHINERY, AND MATERIALS.

**MR. T. P. THOMAS, Mining Auctioneer, WILL SELL, BY**

**PUBLIC AUCTION, at Garraway's Coffee House, Change-alley, Cornhill, on**

**Wednesday, the 18th February, 1857, at One o'clock precisely (unless previously dis-**

**posed of by private contract), LYDFORD CONSOLS LEAD MINE, in the parish of**

**Bridestowe, Devon, together with ALL the MACHINERY and MATERIALS thereon,**

**comprising a WATER-WHEEL, 40 ft. diam., and 5 ft. breast; line of flat rods,**

**120 fms. of 3 in. superior iron; balance, travelling, and shaft bobs; horse-whim, with**

**rope, kibble, &c.; capstan and shears; 11 in. capstan-rope, 130 fms. long; 25 fms. 12 in.**

**pitwork, with bucket rods, &c., complete; 10 fms. 8 in. ditto; tram wagons; railway**

**iron, and various other articles, too numerous to mention; besides some lead ores at**

**surface. The north and south lodes have been partially laid open. The eastern one**

**by adit level only, from which shallow depth, about 10 fms. from surface, returns of**

**lead have been made; and from its size (5 ft. wide), and productive character gene-**

**rally, there appears to be no reason to doubt that another deeper level would lay open**

**very productive and profitable lead ground. On the western lode, an adit level has**

**been driven about 100 fms., throughout which the lode is composed of floukan, quartz,**

**mundie, &c., and will average 4 ft. wide; a 13 fm. level has also been driven a few**

**fathoms, and some good lead ore raised therefrom.**

**An engine-shaft has been sunk 25 fms., and the lode cut through, presenting a fine**

## Original Correspondence.

## THE GOLD QUESTION.

SIR,—The readers of the *Mining Journal* must have been edified at the novel chemical principles and extraordinary discoveries lately made in that science, which put at naught all the brilliant exploits of a Berzelius, a Gay-Lussac, or a Faraday. The chemists who have been taught, and whose researches have accorded with those celebrated men, are now told that they have laboured in vain, for all the fundamental laws of chemistry are violated by our modern innovators. It has been always supposed that matter in every variety of form combined according to given laws, and that the chemist could disunite these combinations into their primitive forms. This synthetical and analytical operation was the test of the true character of the various kinds of matter with which we are acquainted.

In the laboratory, gold is made to combine with sulphur, chlorine, oxygen, &c., but so feeble is this abnormal condition that on exposure to the atmosphere the metal is soon resolved in its native metallic state. Not so, however, with other metals; all those conditions found in Nature can be reproduced, and they retain the same characteristic as those formed from the earliest periods of the disturbance of the earth's surface.

So great is the repugnance of gold to enter into any combination, and so difficult is it to retain it when so combined, that chemists have always regarded it as a settled principle that it always existed in Nature in the metallic state; properly speaking, there are no ores of gold. I have made, since the year 1833, some hundreds of experiments with this metal, but particularly since 1849 a great portion of my time has been devoted to the subject. Gold is often intimately associated with the sulphurets of iron, copper, lead, arsenic, antimony, &c., but more particularly with the pyrites of iron and copper; with these, as with the others, it invariably exists in the metallic form, but frequently so minutely subdivided as to be most difficult of separation; in fine, to attempt it by means of mercury, prior to its being submitted to a preparatory process, is fruitless. On calcination of these pyrites, the sulphur carries off mechanically the minute gold particles—at least, a large proportion of them. The power of a subliming substance carrying off gold when minutely divided is exemplified in the distillation of mercury containing gold. I have oftentimes observed the cover of the retort entirely gilded, when the mercury was carried off too fast by an active fire. There are no doubt many mines in England which could be profitably worked, if the gold could be economically extracted from the pyrites; in fine, it is thus that most of the minute particles of gold are mechanically combined in all parts of the world. The uncoated gold, I believe, forms but a small percentage when compared with that associated with sulphur, iron, copper, zinc, lead, &c.

Without any desire to herald myself as a great discoverer, allow me to say that I have at length obtained a simple and inexpensive mode of arriving at the end desired. It requires no hocus-pocus, new-fangled apparatus, which cannot be revealed until such and such conditions are complied with—it is within the reach of all who desire to test the experiment. The receipt is as follows:—

1. Submit your auriferous pyrites in an open vessel, either of iron or clay, to the action of a bright red-heat. 2. Cover the surface of the pyrites with finely-powdered anhydrous lime, from 4 to 6 in. This covering acts as a filter, if I may use the phrase; it prevents the sulphur carrying away the minute particles of gold, which accumulate in the porous cake of lime. I have oftentimes this winter corroborated this fact. Should any of your gold companies desire to see the matter practically demonstrated, I shall be happy to do so, if they will signify their desire by addressing me a letter to that effect. I need not add, that the mode of separating the fine gold particles from the lime cake is extremely simple.

In connection with this subject, I must here state, that the using of steam to render the mercury sensitive, was employed by me in California in 1851. I also claimed the heating of the mercury in my first United States patent, in 1852. In the last number of the *Journal*, your able correspondent, Mr. Evan Hopkins, has ironically shown the absurdity of attempting the extraction of gold and silver by one and the same process. He has shown that it is only by beautiful chemical changes that the silver is brought to its metallic state; whereas, he knows as well as myself, that gold is invariably found in the metallic condition—not "mineralised," as some of our "chemical savants" have recently told us.

I would not have troubled you with this communication, but my patience was exhausted, to find that the *Mining Journal* was being made the vehicle of such unmeaning advertising twaddle as has lately appeared in relation to the extraction of gold.

ROBERT H. COLLYER, M.D.

3, Park-road, Regent's-park, Feb. 4.

## GOLD AND SILVER AMALGAMATION.

SIR,—Mr. Bursill, in his last letter, alludes to the effect of hot water in the process of amalgamation. Perhaps it would be well to acquaint those who are endeavouring to introduce this process in England that hot water is frequently employed to expedite the amalgamation. I was under the necessity of employing boiling water at the amalgamation-works of Santa Ana from 1837 to 1840, in order to effect the object in 12 hours instead of 24 hours, owing to the want of sufficient machinery to do the same amount of work with cold water, until I erected more barrels. However, 24 hours with cold water is considered safer in the long run than 12 hours with hot water. In entering into these questions, it would be well to make a distinction between amalgamation, aided by double decomposition in closed vessels, and amalgamation effected by mere mercurial trituration, as they are very different operations.

Mr. Harris, in his last letter, states—"More practical knowledge has been obtained on the subject during the last three years than was ever known before; and there can be little doubt that quicksilver amalgamation is now being understood by those who give their time and attention to the subject."

I presume Mr. Harris, in making the above statement, alludes to those persons who have been attempting to extract gold and amalgamate in England during the last few years. The lamentable failure attending the whole of their proceedings is notorious; it is, therefore, pleasing to hear that "more practical knowledge has been obtained," and it is to be hoped that this will be proved by tangible results. I need not state that those who are daily engaged in carrying on the process abroad have not derived the least benefit from the writings and proceedings of the parties alluded to, but certainly have been much amused at them, and astonished at the credulity of our countrymen.

EVAN HOPKINS.

38, Thurlow-square, Feb. 5.

P.S.—I am looking forward with some curiosity to the results of the Chancellorsville Company's proceedings, in bringing over the poor gold-stuff of Virginia to be reduced at Frodsham.

## ON GOLD AND SILVER EXTRACTION.

SIR,—In last week's *Journal* my name was mentioned by your able correspondent, Mr. Evan Hopkins, in conjunction with that of Mr. G. H. Bursill, a patentee of some standing in the department of science connected with the reduction of metalliferous ores, to the effect that "if we could suggest further improvement or economy beyond the beautiful process of reducing silver ores" which he specifies in his letter, he should be happy to recommend them to his friends abroad. Now, my pretension is, that I introduce both improvement and economy in the treatment of matrix where the metallic particles are minutely diffused, as is known to be the case generally in British ores; and, with all deference, I think a marked distinction should be drawn between such as are of this character and those produced in foreign mines, where the precious metal is clearly defined, and, in fact, show themselves to be highly argentiferous—to which I presume this approved, and no doubt successful, treatment by amalgamation is given. I can say, however, that I shall be only the better pleased the severer the test to which my system may be subjected.

My letter in your *Journal* of Oct. 14 last was, I had hoped, a clear explanation of it, so far as could then be prudently exposed; but on the 14th of this month the specification itself of my patent will be enrolled, when, of course, the principle and mode of this new treatment will fully appear. Mr. Bursill's patents have been enrolled between three and four years, consequently there are ample means of judging whether those patents offer any features worthy of notice in a really practical point of view. As to my own process, I can speak most confidently from reiterated trials on various ores, that the metallic residuum or deposit which I obtain presents itself in a finely granulated state, perfectly free from sulphur, and ready

for the treatment so eulogised, and no doubt deservedly, by your correspondent. An excellent opportunity offers at this moment for a comparative testing of Mr. Bursill's system and mine, on a proper working scale. Several tons from the Cornish mine already referred to are actually under my treatment, of which the results will soon be published, and would ere now, but for delays absolutely imposed upon me, which I had no power to counteract. And as Mr. Harris, the superintending manager of the Chancellorsville Company's works at Frodsham, has spoken so highly in your last *Journal* of Mr. Bursill's treatment of ores, and that company has some hundred tons of ore now lying at Lambeth, on the very spot of my operations in hand, the occasion, I repeat, for such a trial of both systems could not possibly be more opportune. If Mr. Bursill would consent to operate on a few tons of Virginia quartz, the issue might go some way towards solving the question, whether minute particles of the precious metals can be profitably obtained from matrix substances treated in this mode. Both Prof. Henry and your humble servant have proved the Virginia quartz to be rich in gold and silver. Mr. Bursill will, therefore, be sure he has auriferous and argentiferous matter to work upon; and we may now, should he think fit to allow us, witness the success of his operations on a satisfactory scale.—*Islington, Feb. 5.*

P. A. GODEFROY.

## AUDITING OF ACCOUNTS.

SIR,—The opening of Parliament, together with the commencement of a new year, present an appropriate opportunity for a few remarks on the subject of account auditing, especially when following so closely upon the disastrous results arising from the slippery manner in which this duty has been performed hitherto, the sad consequences of which live in the memory not only of the poor victims of the system—Redpath, Robson, Paul, and Cameron—but in the minds of others, who charitably attribute the cause of this unhappy position to the directors and managers of public companies for countenancing such a rotten branch of their public responsibility. We find persons appointed to supervise and check the books and balance-sheets of companies as auditors, without any regard to their suitability for the work, or, if suitable, heedless of the manner in which it should be performed. It is truly lamentable to see the farces played with such genuine goodwill towards the officials by their very respectable and clever auditors, who frequently, not to say always, receive the balance-sheet of the affairs of a company, beautifully written out, additions carefully made, and, perhaps, at the same time the ledger, exhibiting similar proof of its correctness, for comparison; and, what is of more consequence, for their august autographs, and probably for a few words of commendation upon the talent displayed in the concoction of the accounts, not the cooking. Well, for this laborious effort in the vicious and pernicious audit, a fee of from ten to twenty guineas is awarded, as well as a vote of thanks, and the business is complete, to the satisfaction of the officials, and the approval of the shareholders. Poor blind mortals! I do not assert this to be the general fashion of auditing, but recent events have proved that this plan—aye, and something worse—is current in this degenerate age. Well, Sir, where is the remedy? I do not attempt to put forward a complete antidote for the poison, but modestly assert that if my common-sense views of auditing were to be ripened into a new plan, the efficiency of the test should be the absence of fraud—*ergo*, the profit of the shareholders.

First, the remuneration of auditors, and their responsibility, should be commensurate with the trust confided. Do you suppose that a few hours, or two or three days, of examination of books which may have occupied the accountants six or twelve months to compile would satisfy my idea of auditing? Certainly not. The thing is preposterous to a fifth-rate book-keeper, who laughs in his sleeve at the absurdity—a year's work examined in one day, or one hour, and certified to be correct!

I would fix the remuneration at from 10% to 20% per month, or more, according to the magnitude of the concern; and the responsibility I would limit also—namely, that if the auditors will pass accounts, and certify to their correctness, then should they be answerable for the errors, the frauds, and the deficiencies, even though they amounted, as in the case of the Crystal Palace Company, to nearly 30,000*l.* Better for shareholders to pay 500*l.* per annum for work to be properly done than lose the above enormous sum at one blow.

Next, in auditing the affairs of any company, I should require a monthly investigation, to which no official but the auditors should have access—the only memoranda competent persons require being the books and papers of the company, including every subsidiary book, letter, or statement, which the accountant may have used. These would comprise the rough or waste books (sometimes the most important), the daybook, cashbook, journal, and ledger in one category; the various pay and receipt books, bill and miscellaneous, and bankers' pass books in another; the vouchers, cheques, receipts, letters, documents, sheets, properly enumerated, and bearing examining clerk or director's signature; the minute books, transfer books, share ledgers, share certificates, and other records of that department; with the Deed or Act of Parliament governing the affairs, in order to see that its provisions are observed in every particular; and with these elements I think that an Auditor might rigidly pursue his duties fearlessly, and arrive at some certificate of correctness, or the contrary, of the result of his work month by month. Of course, wilful collusions of employers and servants might pass undetected, but if he be empowered to object to this item, or the other charge, which to his mind may appear untenable or wrong, his enquiries may elicit the truth, curtail the risk, and his recommendations afford security. I should also empower his examination of all the securities and property of the company.

The above rapid outline may be the means of opening the eyes of others better able to elucidate the matter.

FEB. 2.

## THE CLEVELAND IRON AND IRONSTONE.

SIR,—The correspondence which has appeared in your *Journal* respecting the Cleveland iron, and the recently-discovered ironstone in that district, does not allude to the real cause why more extensive operations in the manufacture of iron have not been carried on; the fact being that Cleveland is not yet developed, and the only ironstone royalties at present available for transit by railway have been leased by five firms—Messrs. Bolckow and Vaughan, Messrs. Richardson and Co., Messrs. Bell Brothers and Co., Messrs. Pease and Co., and Messrs. Attwood and Co. No other royalties could be obtained, and, therefore, any ironmaster desirous to commence the manufacture of iron in Cleveland would be compelled to purchase ironstone from one of the above firms.

This unfavourable position will, however, very shortly be remedied, and the entire mineral district of Cleveland rendered available for ironmasters to take royalties of ironstone direct from the proprietors, by the opening of the North Yorkshire and Cleveland Railway, now in course of formation, the first eight miles of which will be opened in about three weeks, a further eight miles during the ensuing summer, and continued regularly through the entire district to its terminus at Grosmont, near Whitby. By the end of the present year this railway will be opened to Castleton, to which place a tramway will be laid from the rich magnetic iron ore lately discovered at Rosedale, near Pickering.

By means of the Cleveland Railway, large tracts of ironstone will be opened out, and there is every reason to believe that furnaces will be erected along the line of that railway, wherever water can be obtained. Already five considerable royalties have been leased, in anticipation of the railway reaching them; and one of the best-informed persons in this district recently stated that every royalty of ironstone along the line of the Cleveland Railway would be taken during the making of the line by Scotch and Staffordshire firms—several houses having expressed their intention to erect furnaces, and make pig-iron in the Cleveland district. Sites for six new furnaces have lately been purchased by two firms, and it is certain that within the next two or three years Cleveland will become one of the most important iron-making districts in the kingdom. In regard to the ironstone, in addition to the usual Cleveland band, varying in thickness from 6 to 14 ft., and averaging 28 to 32 per cent. metallic iron (see Crowther's analysis in the *Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal* for Jan., 1857), there are many other beds being discovered, of two of which I happen to have a copy of an analysis by Dr. Richardson, of Newcastle; and others have more or less metallic iron. One analysis is thus (bed 2 ft. thick):—Metallic iron, 38.78; lime and magnesia, 12.32; clay, 11.20; loss by heat, 18.00. Another analysis (bed 8 ft. thick):—Metallic iron, 29.4; lime, 2.2; clay, 42.6; loss by heat, 15.0.

These beds (about 150 acres in each) are several miles apart, and from the friable nature of the latter, it is easily fluxed. The ironstone royalties in Cleveland are let on long leases, at about 6d. to 7d. per ton of 22½ cwt., and the getting, including every expense and charge, varies from 1s. 9d. to 2s. 6d. per ton. The ironstone is obtained by drifting in the hill sides,

or on the levels by shafts of a few yards; and the latter, avoiding incline-plane expenses, is as economically worked.

Beds of fine brick-clay are also found in Cleveland, easily workable. The following is the analysis of one of about 5 ft. thick, by drift:—Silica, 50.20; alumina, 26.80; protoxide iron, 2.43; lime, 1.84; loss by heat, 17.00.

There are also thin seams of coals, varying from 16 to 22 in. in thickness, obtained by means of shafts from 15 to 30 yards deep, at an expense, including rent, of 4s. to 5s. per ton, near the ironstone, in many cases; and these coals are convenient for calcining the stone on the spot.

North Yorkshire, Feb. 3.

J. S.

## THE MANUFACTURE OF IRON IN CLEVELAND.

SIR,—Your correspondent of Jan. 24, "A Practical Man," strives hard to secure to the present ironmasters in Cleveland and South Durham a monopoly of the make of pig-iron in those districts, by representing coke as "scarce" and "dear." Unfortunately, however, for your "Practical Man," in the same *Journal* as his letter appears, we find the following announcement:—"The large contracts of some railway companies having been given to Messrs. Straker and Love, has caused some hundreds of coke ovens to be put out in Pease's West Colliery; consequently, several hands have been compelled to seek employment elsewhere. The collieries, also, at the latter place do not work full time." This paragraph is a direct contradiction to your correspondent's statements, and shows that the present limited number of furnaces in the district do not consume, by very large quantities, the coke that could be produced, or why put out "hundreds of coke ovens" and discharge hands, and "work short time?" I have no hesitation in stating that coke could be obtained for 50 more furnaces in the district, without enhancing its price one penny. With coke at 12s. per ton, calcined ironstone at 5s. or 6s. per ton, and limestone at 3s. per ton in Cleveland, the ironmasters are realising handsome profits; in fact, pig-iron can at all times be made in Cleveland at 10s. to 15s. per ton less than it can generally be produced in Wales, and 30s. per ton less than in Staffordshire.—*Cleveland, Feb. 2.*

J.

## THE EDUCATION OF COLLIERIES.

SIR,—The superior educational facilities that are now being afforded by the Government and local committees, are, of course, equally available to the children of all classes; but from Government Inspectors' reports, as well as from other sources, we learn that the number of children in colliery districts, attending school above 10 years of age, bears a very low proportion to those in other districts. This is not merely to be attributed to the inability of colliery parents to keep their children longer at school, but to their custom of sending them to work as soon as ever their employers will engage them; the father says that his son has had more "schooling" than ever he had, and more than will ever be required in their "line of life;" hence his sons, one after the other, are their minds are sufficiently matured to appreciate what they have been taught at school, are doomed to spend about five-sevenths of their wide-awake existence in the dark regions of the pit, where physical exhaustion overcomes every endeavour after intellectual improvement, if, indeed, such ever be made, and the intervals of labour and rest, which might otherwise have been turned to good account, are spent in the most sensual indulgence and grossest vice.

How widely different might be the effect of their experience in the pit, if before the commencement of such their mental perceptions had been awakened to mechanical principles and geological facts; every tram-wheel, self-acting machine, coal stratum, and organic remains, would then have evidently and pleasingly illustrated what they had heard or read, and their hours of leisure would have been spent in extending their acquaintance with these, as well as with other branches of science.

The efforts that are being made to establish schools, and secure efficient teachers, are indeed laudable, but similar efforts appear to be called for in other directions for the accomplishment of the same ultimate purpose. No one ought to be allowed to employ a girl or boy for wages under 14 years of age, such law would in most cases be a protection to those who are unable to defend themselves from the ruinous effects to both mind and body of an early removal from school and appointment to oppressive daily toil. There are, however, some pleasing exceptions to this general state of things amongst colliers; we do now and then find intelligent parents who show great solicitude for the education of their children; hence at almost every colliery we find two or three young men who are anxiously endeavouring after the improvement of their minds and their social condition. A very efficient means of such improvement has lately been placed within the reach of these aspirants in the institution of the Mining School, Nelson-street, Bristol; by connecting themselves with this school they not only get into a course of study best adapted to their requirements, but to a great extent make themselves known as proper persons for places of responsibility and trust in connection with collieries.—*Feb. 4.*

M. F.

## MINING AS IT IS, AND AS IT SHOULD BE.—No. I.

SIR,—For several weeks past I have seen letters in your valuable *Journal* upon the respective merits of the royalty system, of which British mines may be taken as the type, and the purchase system, or that under which the majority of foreign mining enterprises which it is proposed to work with English capital is brought before the English public. The vast difference which exists between the two systems is so apparent, that I almost wonder how anyone having any regard for the interest of British mining could presume to compare the English royalty system—which is undoubtedly the only legitimate mode of working mines—with the wretched system pursued by English and foreign schemers in extracting money from the British capitalists; and, therefore, I shall allude no further to the question. But as this discussion bears most directly upon one of the greatest elements of success in mining speculation, perhaps you will permit me to give your readers a short account of mining as it is, and mining as I consider it should be; and I trust that it may be the means of causing companies to be formed in such a manner as to render mining the safest of all speculations.

To make my meaning more fully understood, I must refer to foreign undertakings, some of which form honourable exceptions to the general rule, and have features in them which are well worthy of imitation by our British mining companies. The company alluded to is the Thames General Steam-boat Company, in whose prospectus are two lines which, with slight modification, would be applicable to English mining companies, and would give the public much more confidence in mining than they have at present. I allude to the payment of directors. It is therein stated that 97 per cent. of the profits will be divided amongst the shareholders, and 3 per cent. will be reserved for the grant; and although I do not advocate the investment of capital in *societas en commandite*, from thorough conviction that they are dangerous, in whatever form they may be constituted, I cannot but consider this principle might be advantageously adopted by English companies. I will, therefore, endeavour to show what should be done on this point by promoters of public undertakings.

No director should be allowed to accept office unless he agree to rely upon the profits for his remuneration; but the regulations of the company should be such as to guarantee the director that he shall receive the just reward for good management, otherwise, after he had by his energy and zeal brought the company into a paying position, for a very inadequate sum per annum, another might be appointed in his place, and reap the fruits of his exertions. As, however, few respectable directors would consent to work for two or three years without pay, I would suggest that for the first three years each director be paid a small fixed sum (which should never exceed 50*l.* for the largest concern, as where more than that amount is paid the company could only be considered as working under the old system, with additional disadvantages), which should cease entirely at the expiration of that period; and the directors appointed at the formation of the company should be required and allowed to hold office for the first seven years, to afford them the guarantee alluded to above. At the end of the three years the directors should solely rely upon profits, and this would undoubtedly give them a far greater amount of energy than some of them at present possess.

The nett profit should be distributed at the rate of 10 per cent. to the directors and 90 to the shareholders; thus, supposing the nett profit on the year's working to have been 2000*l.*, the shareholders will receive 1800*l.*, and the directors 200*l.* Now, assuming the board to consist of nine members, each director will receive 22*l.* 4s. 6d. for his year's services. The beneficial result of this system is apparent, since it is evident that if the directors desire to continue to receive their 50*l.* per annum remuneration they must contrive to realise 4500*l.*, as in that instance 450*l.* (50*l.* each) will be the directors' portion, and 4050*l.* the shareholders' portion; and, supposing the capital raised to have been 10,000*l.*, the directors, in order

With regard to the necessity of taking great care of oneself, I am in only assure the two medical gentlemen that I have not taken one tithe of the care of myself here than I would at home, and have enjoyed my life very well. This mine is very healthily situated, and those who come down are either ignorant of facts, or have not the opportunity of doing. With regard to Capt. Trengrove being ill, he may have the same illness in England at the present time—fever and ague—as he has been subject to that a long time. That a doctor should be resident among us, I have always strongly urged. Others opposed my views; why or wherefore I know not, or cannot



## MINING NOTABILIA.

**Mining in Devonshire.**—There appears a prospect that an iron mine will shortly be worked at East Prawl. A few years since it was in contemplation, but the great obstacle then was the difficulty of conveyance, the sea in the cave adjoining being always rough; but it is hoped this difficulty will now be overcome. Iron is found in abundance on the surface of the rocks on the edge of the cliff, and it is generally supposed that lead and silver may be found there. At Westbury Quarry a few days since, the large steam-engine, erected by Mr. J. Lidstone, was started for the first time, and worked exceedingly well. The area of the large engines and one small one, and the preliminary work, being completed, the steam engines, with about 60 men, will commence clearing out the pit immediately. At North Bovey, many fine specimens of silver-lead have been procured from the newly discovered mine, the property of Mr. Wm. Marks, of Exeter. It is the opinion of several scientific men that a considerable bed of this is lying hid a few feet below the surface. The purchaser (who only came into possession a few weeks since) has already been offered 70 per cent. premium for his purchase, but he refused, wishing to place it at public competition. *Plymouth Mail.*

## Mining Correspondence.

## BRITISH MINES.

**ABBEY CONSOLS.**—Capt. E. Williams reports that the shaft is sunk into a part of the lode, containing more ore than last week, and that we shall soon be into a rich lode as we go down. The rise towards the old workings is going up in a head with ore in the south side, apparently in good quantity. The stopping ground generally yields about three times the value in ore of the price in stopping. We are much hindered in dressing by the weather.

**BALLYVIRGIN.**—R. Wm. Smith, Jan. 28: The lode in the north end is without alteration. The lode we were driving south upon became very poor since my last report, and the ground turned very hard. Yesterday morning the men holed into the first cross-cut in the old south level; a branch of sulphur, copper, and spar, about 3 in. wide, went away west of this level about 3 fms. south of the commencement of 31. I have resumed driving the cross-cut west, to prove the small branch referred to: we shall cut it 9 ft. from the present end. The lode we are stopping on in the bottom of the south level has slightly improved coming away north, but is poor in the south end of the stop. We have got a splendid quarry for stones, and very near the mine, which will save much in carriage, and can raise square stones to almost any size we like. The coppery muddle, copper ore, and lead ore, I am getting down to Clare, and will soon have the cargo ready for shipment.

**BEADFORD UNITED.**—J. Phillips, Feb. 5: The lode in the 130 east is 5 feet wide, spotted with ore. In the 115 west the lode continues to produce saving work. The lode has not been taken down in the back of this level since last report. The stopes in back of the 115 east will turn out 7½ tons of ore per fm. Paul's stopes, in bottom of this level, will yield 3 tons of ore per fm. Jackson's stopes, in the 103, will turn out from 5 to 6 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the 35 east is producing some good saving work. There is no alteration in any other part of the mine.

**BOG MINES.**—Wm. Barratt, Feb. 4: In reporting our proceedings in the Boat level, I beg to say we have been from the Oven Pipe shaft through the level so far as the engine-shaft, and found it in better condition than we expected. At the engine-shaft there is some ground broken down from back of the pit, and the water drained to the run, as deep as the back of the level, therefore we are fully satisfied the water is not above the back of the level; we are at present engaged clearing and securing this footway for a permanent tram-road from surface to the Boat level. I wish to remind you that we cannot let down this water with safety without the assistance of a horse-whim, which must be erected immediately at the engine-shaft; this will save the expense of timbering and clearing up Chapel shaft, and can be done for a great deal less expense. The rope is arrived from Cornwall, also timber and sundry materials sufficient to carry on the work until the whim is put up. No time shall be lost in clearing the Boat level, as we have several applications for tribute pitches as soon as the water and stuff is clear for them to commence working.

**BOILING WELL.**—J. Delbridge, Jan. 31: The lode in the 60 is 2½ feet wide, containing stones of copper ore. In the 30 the lode is unproductive. In the 40 the lode is 2½ feet wide, yielding 1½ to 2 tons of jack per fm.: both copper and lead, and all saving stuff. In the 30 the lode is 1½ foot wide, containing copper, jack, and stones of lead; the end has every appearance of a bunch of ore. In the 30, the tin lode is 3 feet wide, yielding 2 tons of jack and lead per fm. In the 20 east the lode is 2 feet wide, yielding 1½ ton copper ore per fm. In the 20 stopes 1 ton of copper per fm., and 6 cwt. of lead. In the 20 south cross-cut no appearance of any lode. We have met with two branches, dropping towards the lode, very rich for copper. The ground is still good, and we have driven 6 fms. of the shaft. We have weighed off a parcel of jack this week 67 tons 17 cwt. 3 gr., which realised 1011. 14s. 11d. Things throughout the mine are pushing on with all speed.

**BOSWORTHEN.**—T. Harvey, Jan. 31: I have this day been underground, and am glad to report that the new south lode last discovered is looking well in depth. In the deep adit east the lode is 4½ ft. wide, 2½ ft. of which is good tin-stuff—in fact, the lode is worth more than 8s. per fm., and the back over this end can be stopped for 3s. 6d. per fm. In the deep adit (grey) the lode is 4 ft. wide (good tin) in 2½ ft. width. Besides this, the same level is just now home to the good run of tin ground which the late workers had in the level above for 60 fms. long. I am more than ever convinced, from what I have noticed of these lodes, that Bosworthen will prove a good paying and lasting mine. There is one thing I very much like, and that is—there are several south branches, and as we extend the levels west the ore dropping in with the large lodes, and producing good tin-stuff.

**T. Harvey, February 3:** The new south lode, which we discovered a few weeks back, is still looking good, and the end of the day is good for tin, and the ground is soft for driving. I have now the end of the level in the mine with the late adventurers; he says they discovered the same new lode in the back, near the surface, about 30 fms. east from our end, and they had a lode of good tin-stuff, 2 feet wide; our deep adit will be 20 fms. below these works, therefore we may expect a large quantity of tin from this lode.

**BRONFLOYD.**—Matthew Francis, Feb. 3: Accompanied with Capt. Jones, I have this day gone through the underground work at Bronfloyd; there is not much change in the nature of the ground, generally the adit end has improved, the backs of this level look very well with good ore throughout the lode.—No. 2 shaft: The 16 and ore bargains are in an extremely rich lode, and will yield a very large supply of ore after the ground is opened by driving the level forward to the west. Within a fortnight after the weather breaks, we shall have about 12 tons of ore for sale, but the surface is now entirely frozen up, and crushing and jiggling is impossible. We have not yet received sufficient tenders for the contract of the work about the wheel, but when we do so will forward it to you.

**BULLER AND BASSETT UNITED.**—G. Reynolds, Feb. 4: We are again sinking the engine-shaft with all speed, by nine men, at 24d. per fm. We hope to sink this month from 12 to 14 ft.; the lode is still improving, it is at present 5 ft. wide, composed of gossan and spar; the spar is spotted with muddle, and I have seen some fine spots of yellow ore in the spar part of the lode. I should say that in depth this will make a productive lode. I may also state that there is an even on the south part of the lode. At the flat-rod shaft, we are driving east on the lode in 50; by six men; the lode is much the same as when I last reported. Next week we purpose casing and dividing this shaft from the 40 to the 50, and fixing a ladder-road in the same; after this is completed we hope to have no let or hindrance in driving this end with all speed.

**CAMBERNE CONSOLS.**—W. Roberts, Feb. 3: No alteration to notice in either of the bargains since last report.

**CARVANNAL.**—W. Roberts, Feb. 3: In the 115 west the lode is 1½ ft. wide, very promising, and producing good ore worth 15d. per fm. Other bargains are without alteration. The tribute pitches are looking tolerably well.

**CLIAH AND WENTWORTH.**—J. Vivian, C. Glascock, Jan. 31: At Walter's engine-shaft, sinking below the 70, down a little more than 6 fms. below the level, the stratum is a dark killas, of the same kind as that in which the lode made good in the levels above. Julia Lode: We are cross-cutting south from Wentworth level in the 60 east, to intersect Julia lode; from this cross-cut we have much water flowing, completely draining the level above (the 50), we think we are near the lode. In the 60 west we are also cross-cutting from the north part of this lode (which is a small tin branch) to the south part that made the copper in the levels above. In the 50, driving west, the lode is still large, but at present unproductive.—Whitford's Lode: In the 50, driving east of cross-cut, the lode is much the same as when I last reported; in the 60, driving west of ditto, the lode is 5 ft. wide, worth 15d. per fm. for tin. In the 50 west (winze), the lode is 4 feet wide, worth 10d. per fm.—Cliah Lode: In the 30, driving west of cross-cut, the lode is 2 feet wide, with stones of tin, but not enough to value.

**COLLA COMBE.**—S. Mitchell, Feb. 3: During the last month the 72 west of Morris's shaft has been driven 12 fms. 3 ft. 9 in., the lode is about 2½ ft. wide, composed of quartz, muddle, pryan, and copper ore. The 62, west of the western shaft, has been driven 6 fms. 4 ft., and the lode worth full 1½ ton good ore per fm. The 62, east of Morris's shaft, has been driven 1 fm. 2 ft. 6 in.; the part of the lode carried is 3 ft. wide, composed of quartz, blende, and rich copper ore. The 62 cross-cut, south of Morris's shaft, has been extended 3 fms. 1 ft. 3 in. The 50, east of Morris's shaft, has been driven 2 fms. 1 ft. 3 in., and the lode is much the same as when I last reported. The 50, west of the western shaft, has been driven 2 fms. 3 ft. 6 in., there is no alteration in the lode to notice. The 26 has been driven east of Morris's shaft 9 ft., the lode is highly promising, being about 4 ft. wide, composed of quartz, muddle, blende, and good copper ore. The pitches throughout this mine continue to look well: 132 tons of good quality ore were sampled at Morwelham on Friday last. Other operations progress well.

**CUBERT UNITED.**—J. Trewin, Jan. 31: The lode in the engine-shaft is about 14 in. wide, containing stones of lead ore. The lode in the 76, south of the sump-pipe, continues split; the western branch is still producing spots of lead ore. The stopes in the back of this level, south of the engine-shaft, are worth from 4 to 5 cwt. of lead per fm., and the stopes in the bottom will average about 25 cwt. per fathom. The lode in the 66, south of Towsey's shaft, is 10 in. wide, consisting of quartz, muddle, &c., unproductive. The stopes in the back of this level, south of engine-shaft, are worth 6 cwt. of lead per fm. The stopes north of the shaft are worth 5 cwt. of lead per fm. I regret to inform you that, on Tuesday evening last, the main rod at Trebellan shaft broke, which has impeded our progress; we have put down a new one, and are again in good working order.

**CWM SEBON.**—J. Boudry, Jan. 31: I regret to say that in consequence of the clock breaking in the bottom lift under water, the water has again risen near the 50 since our last report; we have made a new drop-clock and put it again into the lift, which is answering very well, and are now in a fair way of forcing; the water at this time is 8 fms. below the 50, and we hope to be in fork to the bottom in the ensuing week, when I shall put men to work on bargains. The shaftmen are getting on with the shaft as fast as possible; we have timbered, cased, and divided it from the 20 to the 30, and put in footway, and are now engaged in timbering the shaft from the 30 to the 40; near the 40 the shaft is bad, and requires strong timber, we hope to finish this part of it next week. The weather has been very severe during the week, frost and snow; I fear if there is not a change in it shortly we shall be obliged to stop the wheel, but shall keep it working if possible.

**DEVON AND CORNWALL UNITED.**—T. Neill, Feb. 3: The lode in the rise, in back of Bastard's level, is improved since my last, now worth 6 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the mid-way level is improved, worth 1 ton per fm. The lode in No. 2 winze, in bottom of middle level, is improved, worth 6 tons of ore per fm. There is no change to notice in any other part of the mine. We sampled, on Friday last, 126 tons of ore.

**DEVON AND COURTENAY.**—T. Bawden, Feb. 4: The lode in the stopes back of the 99 is worth 25d. per fm. The lode in the pitch in back of the 80, west of rise, is worth 10d. per fm. The lode in the pitch in back of this level, west of counter, is worth 12d. per fm. The lode in the pitch in bottom of this level, west of counter, is worth 15d. per fm. The lode in the pitch in back of the 60 is worth 12d. per fm. In the 70 fm. level end, driving east, we have met with a cross-course, and the men are driving north in search of the lode.

**DEVON WHEAL BULLER.**—W. Neill, Feb. 5: In the 41, driving west, we have just arrived at the western point of the horse of killas, where the lode is getting quite settled, and of a very promising appearance, composed of spar, white iron, muddle, and spots of copper ore, of the same character as that which produced the ore in the upper levels. In the same level east we are still driving on the cross-course, which is much larger than in the 32, and which has thrown the lode much further south, where I expect, when seen on the east side, it will show a great improvement. In the rise in the back of the 32 west we have stripped down the north part of the lode to the bottom of the level, which is about 1½ ft. wide, producing some good work. This appears to be standing north of the level for several fathoms east, and we shall at once commence to drive on its course to prove it. The stopes in the back of this level are producing 1 ton of ore per fm. The stopes in the bottom of the 20, east of the rise, are producing full 1 ton of good ore per fm. I am happy to say that our

prospects are a little more favourable, and am confident that, in a short time, they will further increase.

**DYFNGWYM.**—E. Davies, Feb. 3: The 70 fm. level west has not yet entered a good bunch of ore; the lode continues very narrow, and had been rather scattered. During the past few days it appears to be collecting together, and has now more the appearance of a meandering ore. In my last letter this level is reported in both ends. The 60 east continues to open on a fine course of ore; it is now upwards of 80 feet in length from where it commenced, and has opened up nearly 600 fms. of ore ground, assuming it to hold up to the 22 fm. level. The 60 west has gone through fine ore last week, the end not so good at present. The ore in the rise in the back is holding well. The 50 west is at present the richest end in the mine—a fine ore lode; I have let it to a party to search for this ore in the 40 west. There is a change in the 30 east: I think it will be in the ore in another fathom. These successful drivings in the ends are enhancing the value of the mine week after week. We have had at last the real taste of winter; the roads are blocked up with snow, which also retarded the dressing the greater part of last week, and put a complete stop to this department the latter end of the week. The steam has been got up nicely, so that the important parts of the works are going on, and although we were not drawing stuff, I, however, had the trammers underground picking the stuff, and throwing it on the stulls, so that when the weather becomes more open we shall have made much progress, and the stuff, when brought out, will be much richer. The carrying department is behind. We have about 20 tons of ore on the mine, which the carriers failed in bringing down.

**EAST ALFRED CONSOLS.**—H. Skewes, Feb. 3: The lode in the western end is 8 ft. wide, mineralised throughout, and worth 9d. per fm. In driving east on the north part same lode the end is worth 3d. per fm. No change to notice in any other part of these mines since last report.

**EAST GARRAS.**—J. Pope, Feb. 2: The lode is about 3 ft. wide, gossan and spar, but we cannot see the eastern wall. We have now put the men to cut through it, when we can ascertain its size, and judge better of its appearance.

**J. Pope, Feb. 3:** In the adit level north the lode is 3 feet wide, but we are not carrying the whole; we have commenced to cut through it, and will send you its size and appearance in a few days. In the adit level south the lode is 2 feet wide, composed of gossan, quartz, and spots of lead, with a promising appearance.

**EAST PRAWLE MINE.**—Chivellston, near Kingsbridge, Devon.—Capt. J. Phillips (Wheal Whitelegg), Jan. 30: I find four large lodes embedded in a beautiful soft elvan, and in some places mixed with a soft greenstone, highly mineralised. These lodes are running due north and south, three of which are underlaying west; the westernmost one is underlaying east; their underlay is about 2 feet in the fathom, and in about 30 fms. these lodes will come together, when I have no doubt they will make large deposits of ore. I find a shallow adit has been driven north a few fms. on the course of one of these lodes, in which I find several branches of rich iron, and also alumina, standing in the backs and bottom of this level; there is also a cross-cut driven east and west, and has cut more branches of the same kind of mineral, but of a richer appearance, and shows the lodes are not settled at this depth. They have commenced to drive a deep adit, which I highly approve of; this will gain in driving from the cliff at least 70 fms. of backs, and I have no doubt in this adit the lodes will prove very productive, and return a much greater value. This adit, on the course of these lodes, is fully 1000 fms. in length, and can be worked at great advantage, as there will not be any machinery required for years, except for dressing purposes. The mine is also situated in the cliff, on the south coast, where there is every convenience for shipment to or from the mine. In conclusion, I beg to say that I believe it will prove a good investment.

**EAST SORTRIDGE.**—A. Down, Feb. 5: We have not been able to do anything in the bottom of the shaft this week, in consequence of the engine being out of repair. However, it is put in repair, and was put to work last night, and I hope the water will be in fork some time this evening. We have, therefore, sunk only 1½ ft. since last report, which makes the present depth of the shaft 16 fms. 1 ft. 6 in. The character of the lode at this point is much as last stated—exceedingly promising.

**EAST WHEAL FALMOUTH.**—Wm. Burrows, Feb. 3: The 20, on west lode, is driven north about 30 fms. below the level, and is much the same as when I last reported; this level is producing lead ore and jack, and I expect an improvement in this end shortly; the east lode continues much the same as reported last week. There are two branches in the 10 end, and I expect they will come together shortly. The stopes are without any great alteration since my report of last week. The tin lode is producing fair work, and ground easy.

**EAST WHEAL ROSE.**—J. Evans, Jan. 31: The prospects in the 170, at North Wheal Rose, and at Parner's, continue to be tolerably well. In the south part of Penrose's there is nothing new. We calculate sampling 180 tons of ore for this month.

**EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.**—J. Goldworthy, Feb. 5: The lode in the 60 is not so good for tin as when last reported; it has become more mixed with capel and killas, and is not bearing so much peach. We have driven through a good piece of tin ground for about 7 fms. in length, lode still looking promising for tin.

**W. E. Cummins, Feb. 3:** I was at the above mine yesterday; the lode in the 66, although not so good as in the previous week, was nevertheless worth 30d. per fm. and improving. I gave Capt. Goldworthy instructions for a full report of the mine as it is, and his opinion for the future, which you shall have in time for the meeting. Harvey's assay gives us, for computed, 22 tons, at 7½; we may, therefore, calculate on 9d. per ton.

**GARREG.**—J. Trevelhan, Feb. 4: I cannot report to you any change in this mine for the last month. The ground in the cross-cut is very hard, and progressing forward but slowly, although the men are very steady at work; we are giving now 14d. per fathom. We have, according to our dialling, about 8 fms. more to cut the lode. Everything on surface is at a standstill, excepting the engine, which works well.

**GAWTON.**—J. Gill, Feb. 4: At the engine-shaft the lode is still large, with occasional stones of ore; set to six men, at 14d. per fm. In the south cross-cut the ground is improving, and is very congenial for mineral; set to three men and three boys, at 4d. 5s. per fm. In the 36 east the lode is much the same as last reported; set to four men, about 30 fms. below the level, the lode is much improved, and has a kindly tone; set to six men, at 13d. per fm. The western stopes, in back of the 56, is set to six men, at 6d. per fm. The eastern stopes, in this level, is set to four men, at 3d. 15s. per fm. In these stopes I see no change of importance.

**GRAMBLER AND ST. AUGUSTINE.**—W. Mitchell, Jan. 29: The ground is still very soft in the 36 east end, on Williams's lode; there is a little ore in the lode not much to speak of. The 21 end is worth 30d. per fm.; we have just holed the winze, in the back of this end, through a very good lode. The winze sinking below the 24, about 6 fms. before the 36 end, the lode is working away at 7d. in it. We have a good gossan with stones of ore in the 12 end. All the other bargains are just the same. The 36 is still in disordered ground, and the 12 east not very ore, but I consider the prospects on the whole very fair.

**GREAT ONSLOW CONSOLS.**—G. Rickard, Feb. 4: The ground in the 87 east is somewhat harder. The lode appears to be gradually maturing in size; it does not, however, contain at present any ore to value, but is thickly spotted with muddle. In the 87 west we have commenced taking down the lode, and shall be able to report the value of the same next week. There is no change to notice in the ground by the side of the lode. There is nothing fresh to report from the engine-shaft.

**GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS.**—J. Daw, Feb. 4: The lode in the new shaft, sinking below the 70, is 2 ft. wide, composed of peach, quartz, muddle, and copper ore, a very promising lode. In the 70 the lode is 1½ ft. wide, producing 2 tons per fm. In the 60 the lode is a foot wide, producing a ton per fm. The stopes and pitches are looking well.

**GREAT WEST SORTRIDGE.**—J. Richards, Feb. 5: The sinking of the engine-shaft to the north of the lode is progressing satisfactorily. In the 30 both east and west of the engine-shaft there is no alteration.

**GREAT WHEAL ALFRED.**—M. W. Mitchell, W. Beaglehole, Jan. 31: The lode in the 180, west of Painter's shaft, is from 3 to 4 ft. wide, producing a little copper ore; this end is now within 6 ft. of Copper House shaft, where the elvan course has just made its appearance, judging from the level above, we expect an improvement in this end shortly. The lode in Copper House is from 1 to 2 ft. wide, producing 2 tons of copper ore per fm. The 170 end men are still cross-cutting south. We have cross-cut south in the 160, 14 feet, the last 4 feet have decidedly been the best part, and the whole breadth is now worth 40d. per fm. We are rather of opinion we are through the lode, and in order to be satisfied on this point, we have determined on boring a few feet more. The lode in the winze, sinking below the latter level, is from 7 to 8 ft. wide, worth from 80d. to 90d. per fm.; the stopes immediately over are worth 70d. per fm. No 1 stopes are worth 50d. per fm. We have commenced a cross-cut in the 60 fm. level east and west of Pon's shaft; shall clear the 10, 20, 30, and 40 fm. levels at Taylor's, to get access to the several pitches in those districts; we shall, with all speed, level and cut ground for our ore and stamping-floors; we shall also put up the tackle for drawing with the machine from the several shafts below the adit. We have eight new pitches to let this day, and shall have a great many more next month. Our prospects are opening up good.

**GREAT WHEAL BADDERN.**—J. Jenkin, Feb. 3: The new shaft, east of eastern engine, is progressing favourably. In the 61 east the lode is 14 in. wide, producing a little lead. In the stopes in the bottom of the 51, east of No. 2 winze, the lode is 15 in. wide, turning out about 1½ ton of lead ore per fm. In the 51 end west the lode is 13 in. wide, containing muddle and lead. In the 30 end east the lode is 9 in. wide, rather poor at present. In the 20 end, west from Sunderland's shaft, the lode is 1 ft. wide, composed of muddle and spar, ground very favourable for driving. The tribute, and all other departments throughout the mine, are much the same as for some time past.

**GREAT WHEAL BURY UNITED.**—J. B. Pascoe, manager, Jan. 31: We have now dropped our pumping-lifts to the 40, below the adit at Harvey's engine-shaft; the water is down 31 fms. below the adit in the shaft, and 8 fms. below the 30 on the lode; we shall be down to the 40, in three weeks from this date, in the shaft under the 50 on the lode. We have, in the past month, cleared and secured a ladder road shaft 57 fms. at Black Dog, and put down 20 fms. of ladders—viz., from the shallow adit to 7 fms. below the deep adit, collared up and secured Bennett's shaft to the shallow adit; cleared and secured Hodge's shaft from the shallow adit, 10 fms. below the deep adit; cleared and secured Boarding's shaft from Black Dog to Fire shaft; cleared and secured the deep adit east of Fire shaft 30 fms.; ditto west of Pool's 28 fms.; ditto East Wheal Chance 10 fms.—towards Trekerby; cleared the 10, at Taylor's shaft, 60 fms.; put down a footway in the centre of the mine to the deep adit as a main road for all the mine; made a large engine pool: cut a great deal of ground for the ore and stamps' floors. We shall next month clear the deep adit in East Wheal Chance, and form boardings to communicate with Fire shaft, as reported last month; shall clear Offord's, Vivian's, Bennett's, Hodge's, and Richards's shaft; clear and secure 30 fm. level east and west of Pon's shaft; shall clear the 10, 20, 30, and 40 fm. levels at Taylor's, to get access to the several pitches in those districts; we shall, with all speed, level and cut ground for our ore and stamping-floors; we shall also put up the tackle for drawing with the machine from the several shafts below the adit. We have eight new pitches to let this day, and shall have a great many more next month. Our prospects are opening up good.

**GREAT WHEAL VOR UNITED.**—Michael W. Martyn: Main Lode: No. 105, Boulder shaft is cleared of stuff to the 184, with rails and guides fixed, and the skip drawing tin-stuff from the 174; and we are now engaged fixing timber for the rails and guides below, to make the shaft complete for drawing through as deep as the 191. Twelve able men continue to be employed on this work. No. 145, The adit, east of Blue Burrow shaft: This is cleared of stuff, laundered, and the water conveyed to the cross-cut from old downright shaft and the adit, set to clear east of the cross-cut. No. 156, The 154, east of Neale's cross-cut, on the main part of the lode, is driven 4 fms. 3 ft. 3 in. No. 157, The 154, west of Neale's cross-cut, on the main part of the lode, is driven 4 fms. 2 ft. 3 in. No. 160, The rise and stopes in the back of the 154, over Neale's cross-cut, is raised and stoped 3 fms. 4 ft. No. 162, The lode in the back of the 154, east of Neale's cross-cut, is stoped 2 fms. 1 ft. 3 in. The lode in these bargains, as far as it has been taken down, is found to be worth about 70d. per fm. for the whole. No. 153, The cross-cut south in the 164, west of Cresser's shaft, is driven 2 fms. 3 ft. 5 in., in favourable ground for tin. No. 158, The cross-cut south in the 154, west of Boulder, is driven 3 fms. 3 ft. 6 in. No. 163, The cross-cut south in the 144, west of Boulder, is driven 2 fms. 2 ft. 6 in. No. 133, Sand Bank Shaft: This is complete, and the kibble drawing stuff from the 30. A whim-plat is being cut at this level, and when completed the shaft will be commenced to sink below. No. 15, The 30, east of Sand Bank Shaft: As soon as the whim-plat, now in course of completion is cut, the driving of this end will be resumed. No. 161, The rise in the back of the 30, west of Culm shaft is risen 1 fm. 1 ft. The tribute department consists of 25 pitches, employing 62 men, at tributes varying from 7s. to 13s. 4d. in 17.—Wheal Metal: No. 1, The engine-shaft is sunk 5 ft. 6 in., and cut ground for cement and trip-plats. Lode worth about 300d. per fm. No. 147, The 90, west of engine-shaft, is driven 2 fms. 1 ft. 3 in.; lode is worth about 300d. per fm. No. 91, The 80, west of the engine-shaft, is driven 3 fms. 3 ft. 3 in.; lode worth 20d. per fm. No. 95, The 80, east of the engine-shaft, is driven 2 fms. 4 ft.; lode worth 10d. per fm. No. 134, The stopes, west of rise, and the adit in the back of the 80, are stoped 17 fms. 5 ft. 6 in.; lode worth from 30d. to 80d. per fm. No. 149, The stopes in the back of the 80, east of the engine-shaft, are stoped 11 fms.; lode worth from 30d. to 50d. per fm. No. 161, The 70 cross-cut, north and west of engine-shaft, towards Yanastittar's lode, is driven 2 fms. 1 ft. 6 in. No. 125, Ivey's shaft, sinking perpendicular, early under the 40 is sunk 3 fms. 3 ft. 6 in. No. 42, The 70, west of engine-shaft, is driven 2 fms. 0 ft. 2 in.; lode improved, and now worth 50d. per fm. No. 2, The 60, west of engine-shaft, is driven 1 fm. 5 ft. 6 in.; lode worth 40d. per fm., and suspended until the cross-cut to Ivey's shaft at this level is communicated. No. 159, The winze under the 80, west of engine-shaft, is sunk 2 fms. 8 ft. 6 in.; lode worth 50d. per fm.—Schneider's Lode: No. 122, The 80, west of cross-cut, driven 2 fms. 4 ft.; lode improved, and now worth 100d. per fm. No. 102, The 70, east of cross-cut, is driven 2 fms. 5 ft.; lode worth 45d. per fm. No. 103, The 70, west of John's shaft, is driven 2 fms. 1 ft.; lode worth 45d. per fm. No. 144, The stopes in the bottom of the 70, east of cross-cut, is stoped 9 fms. 2 ft. 5 in.; lode worth 40d. to 50d. per fm. No. 150, The stopes in the bottom of the 70, east of cross-cut, are stoped 14 fms. 0 ft. 3 in.; lode worth from 30d. to 50d. per fm. No. 112, The rise in back of the 60, against John's shaft, is raised 6 fms. 3 ft., by the side of the lode. No. 112, John's shaft, sinking under the 30, on the lode, is sunk 2 fms. 2 ft.; the lode is large and producing rich stones of tin. The tribute department consists of nine pitches, employing thirty-four men, at tributes from 6s. 8d. to 13s. 4d. in the 17. I am very glad to be able to communicate a continuation of the progressive value of these mines. The cutting of the muddle of the lode between Cresser's and Boulder, in the 154, is a most important discovery, and the reserves in Wheal Metal exceeds any former period.

**HAWKMOOR.**—J. Richards, Jan. 37: We sampled a parcel of copper ore on Friday, estimated 25 tons. The plat in the 50, east of shaft, is just completed, and men have commenced to drive south to see the south lode, and west on the course of the main lode.

**HERWARD UNITED.**—J. B. Lightoller, Feb. 5: In the 40 cross-cut, south from Grainger's vein, we have met with some nice lumps of ore, and a vein, which speaks well for this piece of maiden chert ground towards the south. We are still continuing the cross-cut south, previous to making trials on the vein, as we believe we are not far distant from something better than anything we have yet seen in this part. Other parts of the mines are looking much the same as last reported.

**HOLMBUSIL.**—In the 145 west the lode continues to yield ½ ton of ore per fm., worth 10d. per ton. There is every reason to expect an improvement in this end very soon. The stopes in the back of this level, west of rise, will produce 1 ton of ore per fm., worth 10d. per ton. The lode in the 100 east is 2½ feet wide, yielding 10 cwt. of silver-lead ore per fm. In the end driving south, on the lead lode, the lode is producing 10 cwt. of silver-lead ore per fm. The lode in the 132, west of lead lode, is a little improved, and will produce ½ ton of ore per fm., worth 10d. per ton. The stopes in the back of this level will yield 1 ton of ore per fm., worth 10d. per ton. In the 124, west of Wall's, the lode is producing about 1 ton of ore per fm., worth 8d. per ton. The sampling on Jan. 30 was 225 tons (computed).

**HUCKWORTHY BRIDGE.**—John Key, Feb. 5: The ground in the adit is rather hard, but is of a good killas. We have now in the end a very good looking cross-course; the end has been driven 30 fms., but not knowing the underlay of the lode, I cannot say the distance we have to drive to intersect the lode, but we cannot have any very many fathoms more to drive.

**KELLY BRAY.**—S. James, Feb. 3: In the 110 east there has not been any ground driven in the past week. The men have been engaged in dividing the shaft from the above-named level. In the 100 east the lode is 2½ feet wide, yielding 10 cwt. of silver-lead ore per fm. The lode in the 90 fathom level is 2 feet wide, composed of muddle, fluor-spar, and spots of ore; the pitch in back of this level is yielding the usual quantity of ore. In the eastern engine-shaft there have been some hard floors of spar met with in the past week, which have impeded our progress a little, but I am happy to say that we have got through them into good soft killas. The adits are progressing just as usual. I beg to enclose the produce of the two parcels of ore we sampled, Jan. 3, which I hope is satisfactory, and at the present standard it will fetch from 640l. to 650l.

**LADY BERTHA.**—J. Metherell, Feb. 5: Yesterday the following bargains were set:—Moyle's shaft to be cut down and made 12 ft. long by nine men, as per bargain, 12s. The 20 to be driven west of Moyle's shaft by six men, at 20d. per fm. In the 20, being cut down, is about 3 feet wide, with good spots of copper ore, but not enough to value; the eastern end, in same level, is driving by six men, at 20d. per fm. The adit about 2 ft. wide, worth 1½ ton per fm., and promising a further improvement; the stopes in back of same level, west of Moyle's shaft, by six men, at 3d. per fm., lode about 1½ feet wide, worth 1½ ton per fm. All other places are suspended at present, according to the committee's order.

**MOLLAND.**—T. Bennett, Feb. 4: In the 20 east we have a promising lode, 6 feet wide, worth 13d. per fm.; set to four men, 1 fm., to carry all the lode, at 7d. The lode in the winze sinking below this level is 1½ ft. wide, worth 8d. per fm., ground still, and water rather quick; we have commenced stoping the back of this level, where the lode is worth 8d. per fm.; set to four men, 3 fathoms, at 2d. 10s. per fm. In the 10, the lode is worth 8d. per fm.; set to four men, 3 fathoms, at 2d. 10s. per fm. In the 10, we have cut into the south side several feet, but have found no more lode, neither do I think there is any more in that direction; consequently, we have commenced to drive on the old course, where the lode is small, but the ground is good for driving; set to two men, 1½ fm., 3d. 5s. per fathom. All the landing, &c., set to two men, one month, at 5d. 5s.

**NANT-AR-NELLE.**—J. Thomas, Feb. 5: Last Saturday was our setting-day. I have re-set the deep adit for 7d. 15s. per fathom, 1 fm. extent, the lode having been squeezed up for the last 3 ft., with hard ground. I think we are near to cut some other lode, by the water that is bursting out from the hanging wall.

**NORTH BASSETT.**—T. Glanville, Feb. 4: In the 12, driving west of Grace's shaft, the lode is yielding 5 tons of grey ore per fm. In the winze sinking below the 42, 12 fms. behind the end, the lode

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**METAL MARKET, London, Feb. 6, 1857.**

the whole, are yielding about their usual quantity of ore. The weather has been during the past week, and still continues to be, very severe indeed, with much frost and snow on the ground, which has quite suspended the whole of their dressing operations; but, up to the present time, they have succeeded in keeping both their wheels at work, the water in fork at each mine, and the whole of our hands at work. —At Clara Mine, they have for the last three weeks been driving the 20, east of cross-cut, where the lode is about 5 ft. wide, composed of a light blue killas, spar, and lead ore, yielding about 12 cwt. of the latter to the fm. —At Wheel Arthur, the December ore, sold on Jan. 22, realised 728*l*. 1*s*., including carriage. They sampled on the 30th the January ore, computed 138 tons, usual quality. They have ten pitches, working by thirty men; average tribute 1*s*. in 1*l*. —At West Wheel Virgin, in driving the adit level north from Richards's shaft, they have broken some good stones of tin on the spar lode; should this continue, it will greatly enhance the value of the mine. —At South Devon Consols, the lode in the 50 west is about 2 ft. wide, spotted with copper ore, and yields good stones of tin occasionally. This level is driven westward from the cross-course about 14 fms., and the cha-

In favour of the adventurers, 409*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.*  
At Trehane Mine meeting, on Jan. 28 (Mr. T. J. Osborne in the chair), the accounts showed—Calls received, 1024*l.*; ores sold, 306*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*; = 408*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*—Balance last audit, 924*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.*; mine cost and merchants' bills, June, 553*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.*; = 370*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.*; = 35*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.*; = 439*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.*—Total, 553*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.*; = 512*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*; = discount, &c., 26*l.* 17*s.* 7*d.*; leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 261*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.*. Messrs. John Parsons, Junr., F. W. Stockwell, and Henry Cremer, were appointed the committee of management. Capt. M. Edwards reported that the estimated produce of Dec. and Jan. was 35 tons of ore, calculated to realise 850*l.*, and the

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**EXPOSITION OF THE JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES ACT, 1856**  
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Designed as a PRACTICAL GUIDE for the Promoters, Directors, Shareholders, Solicitors, Secretaries, Officers, and Creditors, of MERCANTILE, MINING, and all other COMPANIES.  
Within the operation of the above Act in England, Scotland, or Ireland.  
Containing full directions for the formation and incorporation of Joint-Stock Companies; also, the authorised regulations for the management of the same; together with all the necessary forms.  
By THOMAS TAPFEL, Esq., of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law.  
Author of the "Readwin Principle," &c., and of treatise on "The Writ of Mandamus," "The High Peak Mining Customs," "The Derbyshire Mining Customs," "The Factory Acts," and editor of the second edition of "The Customs of the Wiltshire Lead Mines," &c. &c.  
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## Notices to Correspondents.

•• Much inconvenience having arisen, in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recomend that the Journal should be regularly filed on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

**ESSEX WHEAT MINES.**—It appears that there is as short a supply of "oil" and common sense, necessary to "keep the wheels in motion," at this mine as is supposed to exist at head quarters in London. The axle of the large water-wheel (36 feet in diameter), having suffered for want of attention and nutriment, has broken. I find that the brasses were permitted to wear away without grease, and an effort was made last week to replace them in the pedestal by a new set, when the axle snapped, and three persons (including a native "scab") were being killed. I have no desire to sustain analogy, but it was found that the "bearings" were actually ground down by friction to the thickness of only a quarter of an inch! Thus are mining operations conducted in some cases, and no one held responsible to confiding suffering proprietors for the mismanagement.—*ANON*: Feb. 4.

"P. T. C."—The Lake Bathurst Mining Company, though not formally dissolved, may be considered as virtually extinct. The shareholders must remember a trial which took place about three years since; the summing up of the judge on that occasion was most severe, and the conduct of Matthews and Knell (the vendors) was highly reprobated—in fact, it would appear that they had disposed of an auriferous district they had never been in possession of. One of these worthless had boasted, so soon as he heard of the gold excitement, that by taking a pair of surferous dirt with him to England, he would make his fortune. Our opinion is, that there is no probability of any of the deposit being returned, even to the smallest coin of the realm.

**THE MARTIN PROCESS.**—Mr. Martin's patent agent has adopted his usual gentlemanly course by replying so promptly to my communication, and affords the usual amount of information conveyed in his letters. In attacking me as an anonymous writer, he should recollect that all are not equally envious of notoriety; and further, that although I am anonymous to the public, my name is known to the editor of the *Mining Journal*, and if there were no guarantee for the correctness of what I put forward, it would undoubtedly have been rejected. I contend that, for the benefit both of inventors and the public, as much as possible should be made known as to the result of their labours; and this Mr. Martin's patent agent may yet learn. I am now, however, less surprised at Mr. Martin's silence, having since read his last specification. Now, I can understand blowing air, steam, or mixture of air and steam, through molten metal, and I can also understand mixing iron fragments with various powders; but Mr. Martin's last patent has another remarkable feature—he proposes to blow a dust powder through liquid metal. Now, certainly, these two opposite substances could not be regularly mixed—which is essential to make good iron.—With strictness, and I would advise him not to perform that operation too freely.—*K. S.*: City, Jan. 29.

**GREAT WHEAT BUSY UNITED MINES.**—I find, from a notice in the *Journal* of last week, that the water is in fork to the 40 ft. level, with "large quantities of rich tin stuff" at this point also. In the same *Journal* I drew attention to the agent's report in that of Jan. 17, in which "vast quantities of tin stuff" were said to be found at and about the 30 under adit, yielding from 17 to 18 cwt. tin per 100 sacks. From some cause or other, it was reported 17 to 18, tin per 100 sacks. You will at once perceive the error and the difference, which I deem worth correcting, as your numerous mining readers will not understand what can be meant by 17 to 18 tin per 100 sacks: for this bears but a sorry proportion to and comparison with 17 or 18 cwt. tin per 100 sacks. Again, I referred to the discovery in the 20, of a lode 20 ft. in width, with several veins 6 in. wide; I said, say four such veins (and not 4 in.) would make a lode 2 ft. wide, of solid copper ore. I shall be heartily glad if no greater discrepancy will be found to exist between the report referred to and the reality, than between the original copy and your issue—the one can be corrected and amended; the other, I fear, never. Fair and candid reporting, with the line of policy referred to last week, will do more for Great Wheat Busy and for mining in general than any declamatory reports. I trust Wheat Busy people will take the hint, and not promise so much and perform so little. For, according to the report referred to, tin and copper should be seen in large heaps at surface, if not in a marketable state.—*A PAID-UP SHAREHOLDER*: Feb. 3.

A purchaser of a mixture of lead and tin (the metals, not the ores), would be much obliged to any one who, through the columns of the *Mining Journal*, would communicate a method of separating them, so as to render both metals fit for use.—*J. B.*: Derby, Feb. 2.

**COPPER SMELTING.**—I have read with great attention the letter of "A Manufacturer," and I must confess I am as sceptical as ever, the information he professes to give being, I conceive, worse than none at all. In my opinion, his last communication tends more to strengthen the position of the miner than many observations which have emanated from that body. If he is the smelter's friend, I think they will say "Save me from my friends." The letter of "A Miner," which appears immediately following, obviates the necessity of my further trespassing on your space. It is somewhat singular that foreign mines who have shipped ores to Swansea have generally discovered that, when they commenced smelting on their own account, they usually have made a profit, though the cost of fuel, owing to its heavy freight, materially enhanced the cost; while, on the other hand, ore when sent to England has almost always entailed a loss, or not obtained what was considered a fair price.—*GRAMMARICUS*: Feb. 4.

**CLARENDON CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY OF JAMAICA.**—This company, from the commencement, has been in the official List, having complied with the regulations of the Committee of the Stock Exchange.

**DUTTON IRON ORE COMPANY.**—"C." (Leamington).—The company is fully registered under the Joint Stock Companies Act, 1856 (limited). The main difficulty that the directors have had to contend with has arisen from the imprudent conduct of a former manager—engaging for a term of years a ridiculously large number of wagons. The board has at length succeeded in underletting a great portion of them, which, although at a loss on the rent they pay for them, is a saving of many hundreds a year to the company, as the proprietors of the wagons refused to cancel the agreement, or compromise upon any terms. At the present time they are merely raising and selling the ore, consequently it is considered that one man, at a small salary, is competent to superintend such work. The number of defaulters in arrears of call we believe to be under twelve, and some of them only for small amounts.

**SELF-INDICATING BALANCE BAROMETER.**—Our attention has been drawn to the letter in your *Journal* of Jan. 24, from your correspondent in Paris, and also to your remarks upon the same. Your correspondent goes at some length into the description of a self-indicating balance barometer, and the honour of the invention is given to M. Sechi, of Rome. Allow me to say, however, that patents were granted in the early part of last year, both in this country and on the Continent, for a balance barometer. The principle on which it acts is the same as that described by your correspondent (which the patents fully protect); the construction is much more scientific, simple, and accurate, and the instrument possesses all the advantages claimed for it in your correspondent's letter. The honour is therefore due to *England*, not to *Italy*, for improving the barometer.—*GWINNE AND CO.*: Essex Wharf, Strand, Feb. 5.

**VICTORIA AUERHOF'S TIN ORE.**—In making my remarks on the surferous tin ore of Victoria, last week, I intended to state that the first sample I received, to experiments at the Fort Phillip Company's reducing establishment at Melbourne, contained 40 ozs. of gold per ton, and not 4 ozs., as inserted, and which I shall feel obliged in being corrected.—*KVAN HOPKINS*: 35, Tharloe-square, Feb. 6.

**PRACTICAL MINING.**—I have no doubt many of your readers, who know but little of the abuses in the mining world, are led to view Capt. Dunn's communication merely as a bit of spleen, emanating from an over-heated imagination; but your reading miners are conscious that his are the words of charity, after long forbearance. Anything but practical miners suits the taste of many a mining capitalist, to their serious loss; and it appears they are persuaded, on a large scale, that the idea and fact of a man's having spent the early part of his life in the various departments of mining utterly disqualifies him from ever possessing the necessary qualifications of an able mine manager; and hence such as are now carrying the way in the management of the most important mining districts in the world; and from them, and their inefficient management, continue to emanate most of the evils complained of in the mining world. I have, on more than one occasion, known such ignorant delegates to examine and report upon mines, but who on arriving at the scene of operations were unable to distinguish between lode and containing rock, or ore from poor. These are not fictions, Mr. Editor, but stern realities.—*MARTIN BOUNDY*: 18, St. Andrew-street, Feb. 4.

**EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.**—Sir: It must be gratifying to the shareholders in this mine to hear of the late discovery; I am informed from good authority that it is of an important character, as they are driving towards the junction of the elvan, which is about 20 fathoms further east; and as the striding vein is a congenial nature, a course of ore for that distance may be considered almost certain. It is, therefore, to be hoped the shareholders will yet be rewarded, and that shortly, for their patience and perseverance.—*J. H.*

**BLAENAVON IRONWORKS.**—If such a valuable property as the Blaenavon cannot be rendered profitable to a company, I cannot see how it is possible to make a foreign undertaking (of the same kind) profitable to the shareholders, if managed by London directors. All such properties have paid well when carried on by private individuals, but none of them have done so under the management of joint-stock companies and London directors.—*A. B.*: Feb. 6.

"A Requinquisher."—The right of "A Requinquisher" to the value of his proportion of the plant, &c., and the time at which he should be paid, must be governed entirely by the cost-book rules of each mine, and by them alone, so that the right and the time for payment is in each case a question of construction of rules, and no doubt it is on that account that in Tapping's *Cost-book* Essay no time for the payment is specified. In most mines, however, the usage is to pay in twelve months, but in some three years after the valuation. We never intended to convey that such usage was binding in strict law; all we wished to state was that, as it was convenient and usual in the majority of mines to pay twelve months after, &c., so payment should not be required before that time. The usual course is to value the plant forthwith on relinquishment, and to pay in twelve months after. There is no decision or specific law in the Statutes Law as to the time for payment, so that "A Requinquisher" may, if he wishes to be prompt, sue for his proportion within a reasonable time after his relinquishment. What is a "reasonable time" must be gathered from the facts of each case; for a mine may be drowned, or other temporary impediments may prevent the valuation. We are aware that it is generally supposed by many well-informed mining agents that the mine has twelve months to pay after valuation; but such supposition is erroneous, on the rules expressly so provide. In truth, the usage has been mistaken for law, in the same manner as it is ordinarily supposed that a creditor cannot sue his debtor's executor until twelve months after the debtor's decease, usually called the "dead man's year"; but this also is a fallacy, though a convenient and meritorious one. Immediately after the valuation, the Statutes Court, or a jury, would direct payment of the proportion.

**GUN-COTTON.**—Mr. Warrington Smyth observed in one of his lectures at the School of Mines, that he had been in Germany and Hungary, in several instances, on accounts of its danger and comparative inefficiency. It was first patented by Schönbein; it has been tried in several mining operations, but has not the blasting force of gunpowder. Its liability to explosion renders it, likewise, a dangerous compound, it is much more cleanly than powder, but the tamping and loading is more difficult and dangerous.

**BRITISH MINES, AND THE STOCK EXCHANGE.**—Now that the British mines are considered sufficiently national to be admitted into the daily lists of the Stock Exchange, and thus rescuing this valuable property from the jaws of those "crocodiles and alligators" which crawl about the swampy neighbourhood of Threadneedle-street and the mining district, I hope that a healthier state of management of mines will be infused into the speculation generally, especially with regard to the commercial department, when we consider that 25,000,000 of our annual profits arise out of the products of British mines. There should be no exclusive dealing with regard to the purchase of mining materials, but the managers should consider themselves as guardians of the "out-adventurers," as well as the friends of the monopolists. When we see certain small merchants advertising their timber at 8d. per foot, they should certainly buy these articles at the cheapest market, even if the parties are not as rich and powerful as their great neighbours. Why should not the writer, and other parties who put their capital into mines, be allowed to have the materials as cheap for the mines in which they are engaged as if each individual bought for himself. This should be required into at every mining audit which may be held in future. I know some mines paying 10d. and 11d. per foot for timber, when the same article can be had equally as good at 8d., and also other materials in the same way.—*A SHAREHOLDER IN MINES*: Feb. 5.

"Old Subscriber" (Birmingham).—There are several works which smelt calamine in Derbyshire, many of these are in the neighbourhood of Cromford, and there are others towards Chatsworth from Matlock; probably the necessary information could be obtained in that country.

**HEMERDON CONSOLS.**—At the last general meeting, it was resolved to suspend the operations, and in the meantime endeavour to get better terms from the lords; since then nothing has been done, and the machinery, &c., remains intact on the mine. The results of the operations during the eighteen months the mine was at work (having been begun from surface, and sold 19000. worth of tin), were very satisfactory, and the principal shareholders are anxious to proceed; to determine which, or to consider the propriety of winding-up, a meeting is about to be called. The communication of "J. R." reached us too late, or it should have appeared.

**SWANPOOL MINE.**—"A Shareholder" quite agrees with an "Out-adventurer" respecting the very unsatisfactory management of this mine. The shareholders in general are kept in complete ignorance as to what transpires at the mine, and even the poorer neglects to send the *Mining Journal* the correct amount paid up on each share. It is surely due to those who subscribe their money that "one and all" should have the same amount of information furnished; but a system of reservation is persevered in, causing rumours very prejudicial to the mine to be circulated. It is quite time, therefore, the shareholders bestirred themselves, and instituted a searching examination into the state of the mine, and its management.—*ANOTHER ADVENTURER*: Feb. 5.

**ROSEWATNE AND HERLAND UNITED.**—In reply to the paragraph recently circulated, questioning the position of this mine, I beg to say that all I have stated regarding it can be borne out by facts. Since the improvement, which took place about the middle of November last, we have sold the product of 3 fms. 2 ft. ore, which we used 1055. 6s. 1d. Since that we have driven in the end 3 fms. 1 ft. 6 in., and risen in the back, on the course of the lode, 2 fms., the produce of which is still on the mine for sale, and will be found quite equal in value to the reports, which varied from 10s. to 50s. per fm. The lode in the end is now worth 50s. per fm. I think it but fair to remark that, having no stamps on the mine or in the neighbourhood to return the tin, we have been obliged to sell the ore to the "bargain buyers," for which we receive probably not more than three-fourths of what it would realise, had we the means to return it on the spot. At the request of a large shareholder, an agent of respectability has been named to report on the mine, which will be done forthwith. This you will undoubtedly receive.—*HICUT STEPHENS*: Guinever, Feb. 4.

**SUBSCRIBERS IN AMERICA.**—Our friends in America are informed that they can obtain the *Mining Journal* by ordering it from a bookseller in any of the principal towns in the United States. Mr. Trübner, of Paternoster-row, is the London agent, and sends parcels by every mail to the principal booksellers and news agents on the other side of the Atlantic.

## THE MINING JOURNAL

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 7, 1857.

Geological correspondents say we are in error in supposing that geologists are opposed to the question of Metropolitan Coal Production. Those who do so are fighting with shadows, they argue, and that no "practical geologist can deny the possibility of coal being found even at an available depth." This is a very important admission, and coming from the source it does, is one which should not be lightly regarded.

Throughout our various remarks on this subject, we have invariably shown that geologists universally admitted the existence of coal in the London districts, but that their generally received opinion was that the depth at which it would be met with would render it valueless in a commercial sense, and hence the argument that it did not exist in a mercantile acceptance of the word. We have repeatedly pointed out this difference of view between the more practical men and those who may be designated as geologists simply. The continental precedents prove the possibility of coal being found within a very limited depth from surface, but the probability is another matter which correspondents argue still, and which trials of an effective character can alone determine. "In this district," says one writer, "particular formations are wanting; we have neither the carboniferous limestone nor old red sandstone, and partially the Ludlow rocks, &c., are undeveloped. This opens a very wide gap between the coal measures and the Wenlock formations, and like deficits may occur in the country sought to be proved in Surrey. At any rate, the trials spoken of will have a practical effect, and I wish the adventurers every possible success."

It is this practical examination of the question which will alone settle

the point, and it must be encouraging to the London coal-seekers to find that the possibility is admitted; and the "deficits" of certain formations are alluded to only as things which "may" be.

A little pamphlet has been issued by the promoters of the experiment at Woking, and its perusal will be found interesting. We believe it intended for gratuitous circulation by the gentlemen represented by Mr. STEPHEN NEAL. By it we find that the directors of the South-Western Railway support the project, and the owners of the soil all round the neighbourhood are roused to the serious attention of a measure which will materially affect their individual interests. "This undertaking," says the writer of the brochure referred to, "has been carefully considered by the directors of the London and South-Western Railway Company, with a view to promote the prosecution of the object; and that body has liberally voted a sum to the promoters towards carrying out the intended experiments, while there is no doubt that they will render every facility to the gentlemen engaged in prosecuting the necessary works. Should coal be found, it will then become a matter of serious consideration whether the railway company will not be the appropriate parties to find the capital to open the collieries."

The nationally important gathering of the mercantile men and lawyers of Great Britain, under the name of the MERCANTILE LAW CONFERENCE, has taken place, with the most satisfactory results. It was presided over by Lord BROUGHAM, and was attended by a score of Members of Parliament, about twice that number of delegates from the several chambers of commerce, and a large number of the most distinguished members of the legal profession.

At the Conference several papers were read, and discussions had on the Law of Partnership, as to which Mr. T. D. GOODMAN, delegate of Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, after stating that a paper would read on the registration of partnerships at the instance of the Mercantile Commercial Association, enquired whether the Conference would consent to include the question of extending the principle of limited liability to private partnerships, which principle, he remarked, was embodied in a bill introduced in Parliament during the last session, but afterwards withdrawn; and urged that such principle, with regard to not less than 50 partners, had been admitted, and adopted by the Legislature—and thought it might be usefully extended, so as to embrace the case of small loans to a smaller number of private partners.

After the Conference had had several sittings, it determined to, and wait upon Lord PALMERSTON, and urged upon him the necessity of immediate legislation in the spirit of several of their resolutions, to which Lordship replied as follows:—

"Our laws are, in many respects, excellent, but it is impossible to deny that the aggressive development of the commercial relations of a great country like this from time to time require that those laws should be altered and improved, and doubt it is the duty of Her Majesty's Government to direct their attention to improvements; and they felt greatly indebted to those who brought to bear practical knowledge in aid of the Government, pointing out the defects, and also remedy to be applied to such defects. Any representation, therefore, coming any quarter on matters of such importance would naturally receive most anxious consideration from the Government, but coming from such a meeting as that of the honor of now seeing, representing the great commercial interests of almost the great commercial towns in the country, it must necessarily command the attention of the Government, and more than that, the high authority of the nobles who have been chosen as the organ of the meeting upon the subject, were he the room, would be sufficient to command the greatest deference and respect of part of Her Majesty's Government. We all know how he has devoted a long time to the promotion of improvements in the law, and Her Majesty's Government have felt greatly indebted to his great experience for any opinion he might have advanced, even if he had not been backed by the great authorities I have the honor now seeing. Any opinions from him alone would necessarily command the most perfect attention on the part of the Government. Of course, you will not expect should say more on the present occasion than that the subjects you have pointed should receive the most deliberate attention of Her Majesty's Government; and part of myself and my colleagues, I must thank you for coming here, and for the result of your deliberations."

Again, we express our regret that the insufficiency of our mining was not made known to the Conference through a delegate, for it had been, who can doubt but that by means of the support of BROUGHAM all the rough places of our mining code would have been smoothed plain? We, therefore, again urge our readers to form themselves into an association, the primary duties of which shall be the reformation of mining laws, and the legalisation of the Cost-book Principle with limited liability.

The very great activity which prevails at the Stock Exchange in business in shares of British mines is the best possible evidence of the already given to the mining interests, by the establishment of an open market for these securities. Before the present policy was adopted we urged all persons identified with this branch of British industry adopt some measure for a closer intercourse of persons, and internal views and opinions, that transactions of all kinds associated with mining might be conducted systematically and regularly, so that the same opportunities for business might be within the reach, and open to the view, as well as to the strong, and that monopoly of every sort might be abolished. Nothing will more readily tend to bring about this desirable state of affairs than an open market for mining securities; for, as we have before expressed our conviction, it will introduce capital on a different scale, will hitherto been devoted to home enterprise, and the class of men will be such that oppression and monopoly will not be tolerated, energy and enterprise is alone wanting to break through their trans.

There has been until now too much jealousy and petty opposition, those who ought to have been united, and the general advance of the business has been sacrificed to party or personal opinions and views. The members of the Stock Exchange, as a body, may be said to be quite new from the mining interests; and although many are, no doubt, extensively occupied in enterprises connected with this source, yet the majority are free men, and wholly beyond the influence of local or partial prejudice, and transact the business brought to them without reference to the mining interests or private speculation. Besides, the operations of the Stock Exchange are conducted by gentlemen not only sworn by LORD MAYOR, and bound under sureties, but subject to rules and regulations laid down by the whole body, the infringement of which would be liable to expulsion and heavy penalties. There is now, consequently, a guarantee to the public who wish to invest in British mines which did exist before; and while this fact creates great business for the Exchange, it likewise increases transactions with the leading mining brokers, who are not members of that establishment; for the public will naturally apply to them as circumstances require, and as agents are sought for. The resolution of the Stock Exchange is a boon to mining brokers, and we believe that the leading firms already find improvement in their business.

We have learnt our sixth objection to the JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES ACT, 1856, from the pages of our astute and able contemporary, the *Law*. It is one which affects such existent companies as are not formally registered under the 7th and 8th Vic., cap. 110. The objection is not in TAPPING'S *Exposition of the Act*, but nevertheless we present it to our readers, as one requiring consideration. We prefer to give the objection and its statement in the language of the *Law Times*:—

All companies under the Joint-Stock Companies Registration Act (7th and 8th Vic., cap. 110) were required, by section 110 of the new Act, to register under the Act, on or before the 3d Nov. But with respect to companies not registered under the Joint-Stock Companies Registration Act, such as those in existence and governed by deeds of settlement, or those formed under a Charter or Royal Charter, the new Act merely gave permission to register themselves of its provisions, at any time. The words of section 110 are, "any company, duly constituted by law previously to the passing of this Act, and of seven or more shareholders, may at any time hereafter register itself as such under this Act."

So far it seems sufficiently clear. Companies formed under the Joint-Stock Companies Registration Act must register by Nov. 3. Other companies may or may not register at pleasure, and may do so at any time.

But now comes the difficulty. Section 4 expressly enacts that, "not more persons shall, after Nov. 3, 1856, carry on in partnership any trade or business for its object, unless they are registered as a company under this Act, or are authorised so to carry on business by some private Act of Parliament, or by Letters Patent, or engaged in working mines," &c.

Observe that it does not say, what it doubtless was designed to say, "partnership shall be formed," but "no person shall carry on in partnership any trade or business for its object, unless they are registered as a company under this Act, or are authorised so to carry on business by some private Act of Parliament, or by Letters Patent, or engaged in working mines," &c.

Now, there are many companies constituted by deed of settlement, or by private Acts regulating them, but none constituting them nor authorised to carry on business.

If this section is to be construed literally, the consequence is that every company not registered under the new Act, and not constituted or authorised by private Act, or by Charter, or Letters Patent, "to carry on business," is so illegally; is, in fact, reduced to the condition of a common partnership, with its liabilities and difficulties.

It may and will be contended, of course, that in the case of those having private Acts regulating their rights, liabilities, and proceedings, they will be protected by the provisions of those Acts.

Not so according to the rule for construction of statutes. A subsequent

enactment, unqualified, repeals a former particular enactment. Thus, a private Act, regulating the manner in which B may distill spirit, would be repealed by a subsequent general Act forbidding generally the distillation of spirits. So here the Act or charter regulating the manner in which a number of persons may act together for a common object, would be repealed by the general Act forbidding any such partnership to carry on business, unless registered under the new Act.

Opinions have been taken upon the question, as we are informed, and among them that of the Attorney-General, who holds that the companies so situated are deprived of their protection, and reduced to the condition of common partnerships. We recommend the legal advisers of such companies to look to it at once. If the law is as fatal as it is pronounced by the authorities, it is a serious matter. Nevertheless, we must venture in the face of the authorities to doubt whether the words, "authorised as to carry on business," might not fairly be construed to apply not only to cases where the authority is express, but to those where the private Act merely regulates, on the ground that the regulations imply an authority to do that which such regulations refer. Still, the point has been raised, and the weight of opinion is against this view of it.

From the above, it appears that no less an authority than the Attorney-General is of opinion that the companies above referred to are deprived of their statutory protection, and reduced to the condition of common partnerships. If this be so, we cannot but regret that the Act is so faulty; however, there exists this consolation, that the commencement of the session of Parliament gives us hope of a speedy consideration, not only of the above, but of all our other objections.

In our remarks in a former Journal, as to the position and prospects of the mining industry of the Sator Isle, we mentioned that the Mining Company of Ireland had prosecuted a theory laid down by Mr. Hoskins, and had found copper after passing through 35 fathoms of quartz. This statement is not only corroborated, but we are assured that they are now working on a vein of rich copper, 10 inches solid, with every indication of increased value. This is at their mine at Kilkoe, near Ballydeob. The successful issue of the trial is of great importance in a mining point of view, and the exact value of the present discovery is of little consequence in comparison with the change which the carrying out of this principle will effect in mining interests at large. It will give vitality to many sets now almost, if not altogether, abandoned, and produce quite a revolution of accepted opinions on such points.

Ireland altogether is quite in the ascendant as regards her mining industry. In addition to the several points, to which we made special allusion, we learn that the well-known Audley Mines, in the south, are resuming their former activity. All law-suits, which so completely paralysed the business of the mine, are at an end, and every point of dispute has been removed. Sixty miners have been sent for from the Borehaven Mines, and all the labourers in the immediate district will have full occupation. The miners, we are assured, are making 50s. to 60s. per month, and labourers have from 1s. 6d. to 2s. per diem, which is indeed a change from the state of things which existed a short time since, and when men were ready to give their labour for their food. Ireland is truly in a prosperous condition, and, with English capital and energy, no doubt she will quickly take her proper position in the commercial grandeur of this United Kingdom.

The judgment given by the Court of Chancery in the cause SHEPPARD v. OXFORD, in the matter of the National Brazilian Association, has called forth a reply from Mr. OXFORD which will be found in our advertising columns. The effect of the injunction, obtained two years since, prohibiting Mr. OXFORD from selling or hiring the property of the association in Brazil and directing him to carry on the mines in the ordinary course of business, has been a constantly accumulating debt until it reached a point that further funds could not be raised even for the food and clothing of the labourers, as may be proved by the attestation and affidavit of Dr. GUNNING, the chief commissioner. Mr. OXFORD solemnly declares that even, if the expenses were to be stopped immediately, the sum in his hands would not amount to one-fifth of his just claims. From the fact that the English Court of Chancery has no jurisdiction in Brazil, and as Mr. OXFORD will only abide the decision of the Brazilian courts, the sole course open to the shareholders appears a speedy compromise with Mr. OXFORD, otherwise the mines will be irretrievably lost from non-compliance with the leases. By a speedy settlement much difficulty will be avoided, and the shareholders may find themselves possessed of a valuable property.

NICKEL.—Dr. E. Ebermaier has submitted a large quantity of the nickel ores worked at the Aurora Works, near Marburg, to chemical examination, from which it appears that the ore is a mixture of iron and nickel pyrites. The amygdaloidal trap in which the ores are disseminated is broken up into small fragments, and smelted in a furnace with coke and slag still containing nickel. By this means a crude regulus is obtained, which still contains much sulphur, but does not exhibit a definite composition. The slag has a perfectly glassy fracture, and may be drawn out into threads, which when kept warm do not break, and are coloured green by protoxide of iron; it with difficulty dissolves in nitro-muriatic acid, leaving a residue of silica. In this first fusion a product containing a very large quantity of iron, and which rapidly solidifies, sometimes collects in the hearth. When freshly fractured the product has exactly the appearance of the granular pig-iron; it also contained a small quantity of carbon, which is given off as carburized hydrogen on treatment with muriatic acid. The crude regulus obtained is broken up small and roasted four or five times in parcels; it is then smelted in the same furnace with coke and the slag resulting from the first smelting, which still contains some regulus. The mass thus obtained has a grey colour, with a reddish tinge and a jagged fracture, is very tough, and sometimes occurs distinctly crystallised. The slag of the second smelting is as definitely characterised as the former, possesses a conchoidal fracture, a greenish black colour, and is very hard and brittle. In its fused state it is much more fluid than the first, may be drawn out into threads, which however break even when kept warm, and solidifies rapidly. It also dissolves in nitro-muriatic acid, leaving a residue of somewhat coloured nickel. The regulus resulting from the second fusion is heated with coke in a suitable copper furnace. The iron contained in it passes into the slag as protoxide, and a regulus is obtained which is free from iron, and contains 60 per cent. of nickel, copper, and a little sulphur. This regulus is the last product which is prepared at the smelting-works; this is supplied to the nickel manufactory in Cassel, where it is freed from sulphur by a process which is a secret of the factory, and then comes into commerce as cuprous nickel, for use in the manufacture of German silver. The slag has nearly the same properties as the preceding ones; it is, however, much more fluid, and solidifies far more rapidly. Of all the slags it dissolves with the greatest difficulty in acids, and leaves a residue of very loose granular silica still containing oxide of iron and alumina, which, like the preceding ones, must consequently be decomposed by fusion with carbonate of soda.

THE TIN TRADE.—Messrs. Dadelzen and Co. have furnished the following particulars:—"The upward movement which has been apparent since the Dutch sale, last August, has continued, and we see no chance whatever of lower prices for the next three or four months. The stock of tin from the last sale in Holland is reduced to 24,277 slabs, and although the arrivals for the sale next August are considerably in excess of last year—113,746 slabs against 89,537 slabs—they cannot possibly be available till August, and with the present large consumption it is doubtful if present stocks will carry us on till that time. A considerable portion of the present small stock in Holland is held on account of English consumers, who are not likely to resell, so that we much doubt if more than 10,000 or 12,000 slabs will be available for the general requirements of the market. The production of tin in Banca is estimated at, in 1855, 96,666 pekuls = 332,332 slabs, against 80,019 pekuls = 160,038 slabs during 1854. The present price in Holland is 87 fls. buyers, which is equal to 150s. per ton, and here, buyers paying the usual Dutch commission of 2 per cent. in the London market, we commenced the year with buyers at 142s. for Banca, and 144s. for Banca, and a fair amount of business has been done at gradually stiffening prices. The present stock is about 650 tons, but very little of this is in importers' hands, or in the market, being held by the tin-plate manufacturers for their own consumption. During the last ten days there has been a demand for export to France and America, doubtless caused by the proportionate lower prices here than in Holland. According to the Government returns, just published, the importations of Banca tin into France have been as follows:—In 1854, 2366 tons; in 1855, 2400 tons; and in 1856, 2530 tons. France having drawn very little tin since the sales in August last, we may expect increased activity in this market, as their stocks are known to be very much reduced. The supply of Banca tin is very small, and smelters find it impossible to supply fully the demand made on them, but they are unwilling to raise the fixed prices. The advices from Singapore are, that prices have advanced there, and very little tin to be had. The whole quantity on the way now from Singapore and Penang is probably about 500 tons, a considerable portion of which is

already sold, and the remainder held for higher rates. No tin was shipped to Great Britain from Oct. 15 to Nov. 19. The total shipments from Singapore from Jan. 1 to Nov. 19 were 10,551 pekuls, against 9366 pekuls in 1855; 146s. has been refused for a large parcel to arrive. The stock in New York and now on passage there is estimated at about 18,000 slabs, nearly the whole of which is in the hands of two large dealers; the present price in New York is 35c., cash, so that it is very probable we may have a renewed demand from there, and also for Russia, at the opening of the navigation. The manufacturers of tin-plates are full of orders, and prices firmly maintained.

#### WETHERED'S PATENT COMBINED STEAM.

A meeting of gentlemen interested in the question of economising steam was held at the London Tavern, on Thursday (Mr. Charles Anderton in the chair), for the purpose of considering the merits of the invention of the Hon. Mr. Wethered, for employing a vapour composed of ordinary saturated and super-heated steams. Among those present were Alderman Sir H. Muggoridge; Captains Thornhill and Browne; Messrs. Thomas Luce, M.P.; Locke; A. C. Ionides, Consul-General for Greece; William Firth, of Leeds; John Longbottom, C.E., of Leeds; J. M. Crossland, M.Inst.C.E.; J. Hawkshaw, C.E.; S. Cunard; B. Scott; C. Bischoff; Abram Longbottom, C.E.; William Haywood, Chief Engineer to the City of London; and Philip S. Cox. Mr. Bischoff stated the object of the meeting, and explained that it had been called in order that the merits of the invention might be discussed, and if thought desirable that measures should be taken for purchasing Mr. Wethered's patent right for Great Britain and Ireland. Amongst the many beneficial results of the new system was a saving in the consumption of fuel of from 30 to 40 per cent., with all the advantages consequent upon such saving; boilers will not require to be so large by about two-fifths; diminution in the quantity of feed and of injection-water required; a uniform pressure can be more easily maintained; fewer stokers will be required; steam-ships will not have so frequently to go into port to re-coal; and the space saved by diminished quantity of fuel, and diminished size of boiler, can be used for freight. Upon Mr. Wethered's arrival in England, his first step was to submit his invention to the Admiralty, who most kindly afforded him every facility for thoroughly testing his valuable invention; and the results of the working in the *Dee* (alluded to in our last) were, in the opinion of some of the most eminent engineers, highly satisfactory. He then called upon Mr. Wethered for a description of the invention.

Mr. Wethered said that Mr. Bischoff had spoken so fully that he feared he could add but little. He might, however, say that the great recommendation of the system was its simplicity, and its applicability to engines and boilers of any form—locomotive, stationary, and marine, the different kind of steam being the sole cause of the beneficial results. The chief difficulties which had been experienced in the use of super-heated steam was its extreme dryness, which led to all lubrication, and caused a destruction of the cylinders. The idea struck him that by the combination of the two steams the lubricating properties of saturated steam would be combined with the increased power of the super-heated, and in practice he had found that with the mixed steam the lubrication was most perfect. By the combination of the two steams before they entered the cylinder nearly all the water in the saturated steam was vaporised; the combined steam, however, was not of that detrimental dryness which has prevented the adoption of super-heated steam. He had only offered them the certificates of the three great Governments—England, France, and the United States; as to the English reports they could be authenticated at the Admiralty office, and the others were equally capable of corroboration. He then proceeded to give a description of the manner in which the improvements had been applied in the *Dee*, and the system being used in the construction of the *Adriatic*, which would come across the Atlantic this spring. There was one other highly beneficial effect resulting from the employment of the improvements—the machinery could be worked with a pressure of 10 lbs. on the boiler, and at a temperature due to 100 lbs. in the cylinder. In the *Dee* a common boiler and steam-pipe is used; if at any time it were found desirable to work with common steam, whether for trying the increased effect of the combined steam, or from it being found that the improvement did not answer, the super-heated steam could be shut off, and the engine worked with common steam; it would, therefore, be seen that the introduction of the invention would affect no interest, as the same boilers and the same engine would be employed. The sole alteration which had been made in the *Dee*, and all that would be required for any other engine, was the use of an additional pipe, which was of sufficient length to allow of its being carried into the uptake of the chimney formed into a serpentine there, and thence led to the inlet of the cylinder to be combined with the ordinary saturated steam. The arrangement in the *Adriatic* was somewhat different, as in that instance there were four boilers employed, in each of which the steam chamber was continued for some distance up the uptake of the chimney, the four chambers were here connected, and the pipes for super-heating passed down the flue to the mixing chamber, and thence the combination of the saturated and super-heated steams was conducted to the cylinders of the engine. The invention had not yet been applied to locomotives, but was about to be tested for that purpose, and he had not the slightest doubt it would prove equally successful. In the United States the field for operations was so large that they were glad to confine themselves to one description of engine. The minimum saving of fuel was 30 per cent., but in actual operation the average saving would be very considerably above that percentage. The invention was equally applicable to Cornish engines, which were undoubtedly the most economical stationary engines in use, and the improvements could be so applied that even should it be found not to answer, by the simple turning of a stop-cock the engine and boiler would be in precisely the same state as before the improvement was applied.

After some further discussion, in which Messrs. Cunard, Bischoff, the Chairman, and others took part, the meeting separated. In order to render the invention better understood by our readers, we subjoin an abstract of the specification filed:—

"In carrying out this invention two pipes are connected to the steam chamber of a steam-boiler, one being passed directly to a steam chest or reservoir intermediate between the boiler and the cylinder of the engine to be driven, and the other pipe (which may be of any convenient form) being conducted, first, through the furnace, and thence to the steam chest, which in its turn is connected with the cylinder of the steam-engine. The steam passing through the first of the above mentioned pipes is in a similar condition to that ordinarily used for motive-power purposes, that is, it is more or less dry according to circumstances. The steam which is passed through the other pipe is, from being subjected to the heat of the furnace, converted into what is known as surcharged steam or caloric gas, of a much higher temperature than that passing through the first-named pipe. When the contents of these pipes are discharged into the steam chest common to both, or into a pipe leading to the steam chest, any watery particles which the steam coming direct from the boiler may contain become at once converted into steam, and the heat expanding the volume of the whole steam in the chamber or pipe into the cylinder at the same time, the result is, the working of dry steam at a greater pressure than if the steam had been permitted to pass directly into the cylinder in the usual manner. In case the draught of the cylinder is not sufficient to create the requisite current through the pipes, a cut-off or flutter valve may be used, or any other convenient plan by which the caloric gas or hot air may be forced through the surcharging pipes. It has been mentioned that the pipes for surcharging the steam are passed through the furnace, but this may not always be the best mode. For example, when much heat escapes up the chimney it may be preferable to make this heat available for surcharging the steam by conveying the pipe containing the steam which is to be so operated upon into the chimney itself, or it may be found more economical to have a separate furnace for the heating of the surcharging pipes, or it may be found to be advantageous to have a separate boiler for the production of the surcharged steam or caloric gas, but circumstances must determine the best mode in each particular case. By the use of super-heated steam, combined with steam taken direct from the boiler, as above explained, a greatly increased motive-power will be obtained without an increased expenditure of fuel. The rationale for this effect has been already given in explaining the action of the surcharged steam or caloric gas on the watery particles contained in the steam which passes directly from the boiler to the steam chest. As a guide to the capacity of the pipes employed in carrying out this invention it may be remarked, that successful experiments have been carried on with a twelve-horse engine by the use of a steam pipe 3½ in. diameter and 9½ ft. in length, with surcharging pipe 1½ in. in diameter and 15 ft. in length."

The advantages secured by the use of a combination of saturated and super-heated steam are freely acknowledged in the various countries where the invention has been tested; we may, therefore, refer to the reports which have been made by engineers appointed by the English and United States Governments and the French Exhibition. Abbe Moigno, in reporting upon the invention, states that Mr. Wethered was acquainted with the advantages of superheated steam, and also, by experience, that it was very difficult to control, and that if its temperature were too great the pistons of the cylinders grind, and consequently do not work well; that beyond certain limits of temperature the increase of pressure was far from being proportioned to the quantity of the fuel or of the heat that is employed in the super-heating. The apparatus is composed of a generator, and of a common steam-engine.

In the dome of the generator are placed the outlets for the steam, by pipes

armed with stop-cocks, by which the size of their orifices can be graduated at will. The steam, which issues by one of the stop-cocks at the temperature of boiling water, saturated, and carrying with it a greater or less quantity of water in a liquid state, proceeds directly to the steam-chamber or reservoir, which feeds the distributing valves. The steam which issues from the other cock is conducted to the entrance of a serpentine tube, enclosed within the uptake of the chimney, behind the tubular arrangement, or placed against it, and licked by the burning gases issuing from the tubes. In its circulation through the windings of the serpentine this steam becomes more and more heated, attains a temperature of 300 to 400 deg., and finally rejoins in the working cylinder of the engine the ordinary or saturated steam, which has come there direct from the boiler.

M. Moigno was present at two trials, and considers that a considerable advantage arising from the use of the mixed steams was established, since with a smaller quantity of coal in the proportion of 312 lbs. to 319 lbs., or of 4 to 5, there was obtained at a pressure sensibly the same, and in the same time (6 hours), a number of strokes of the piston greater in the proportion of 12,970 to 10,980, or 11 to 10.

At New York, three series of experiments were made, by Mr. Martin, Engineer in Chief of the United States Navy, specially appointed by the Minister of Marine. These have given according to the official reports, an increase of effective power of 106 per cent. From the official experiments at Paris, on Dec. 6, 7, and 8, it appears that the use of super heated steam, compared with that of common steam, reduces the expense of fuel in the proportion of from 100 to 65; the use of "combined steam," as compared with super-heated steam alone, reduces the expense in the proportion of from 100 to 70; and as compared with common steam from 100 to 52.7. The experiments on board Her Majesty's ships, *Isis* and *Black Eagle* were equally satisfactory.

#### THE MINING AND INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS OF CORNWALL.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN WEST CORNWALL.]

FEB. 5.—There was another advance in the standard last week (Jan. 29), to the great satisfaction of mine shareholders. Thus the smelters, on raising the price of copper to the manufacturers, have advanced the standard for copper ores to the miners—a result which does not always take place.

On this occasion, however, there is no reason to accuse the smelters of unfairness. In conjunction with this high state of the standard, several of the dividend and progressive mines are looking remarkably well; so that there is every reason to expect an increase of dividends; and in the case of some of the progressive mines, we shall probably find them entering the dividend list sooner than was anticipated. On the whole, the mining interest never looked healthier, or had better prospects. There are fewer bubble and jobbing mines, and more of a bona fide and promising character, selling ores, and with indications of good results, than have been known for many years. In this improving class of mines, there will no doubt, in many instances, be a great increase of price in the course of the present year. The dividend mines will, unquestionably, command a good market, especially as the money market becomes easier, and more capital is released for investment in the heavy class of shares.

As we have now commenced the second month in the year, it may be well to review the standards and prices paid to the miners for copper at the different sales in the first month. The comparison will show that the prices have been advancing every week, and that they are now such as must place the copper mines of Cornwall and Devon in a very flourishing state. The following are the particulars of the sales during Jan.:

	Tons.	Amount.	Standard.	Produce.	Price per Ton.
Jan. 1	2018	£21,527 14 6	£150 12	74	£28 3 6
" 8	4347	32,945 9 0	155 15	63	7 12 0
" 15—No Sale					
" 22	2984	35,204 9 6	159 17	6	6 18 0
" 29	4233	31,761 2 0	162 4	63	7 10 6

On taking into account the standards and produces at the first sale in the month and the last—Jan. 1 and 29—and making due allowance for the difference between 74 produce and 63, there appears an increase in the price paid to the miners of 8s. 4d. per ton of ore. The price of ore, of average quality, advanced 8s. 4d. per ton between Jan. 1 and 29; and thus the 4233 tons sold Jan. 29 realised 1763s. more than they would have made if sold Jan. 1. The rise of the standard in the last week of the month, immediately following the advance of cake copper to 135s. per ton, was equal to 5s. 3d. per ton of ore, as compared with the preceding week.

Now let us see what the smelters have been doing during the past month of Jan. Before they advanced sheathing, &c., 1d. per lb., and cake and tile copper to 135s. per ton, their profits were undoubtedly lower than they have been accustomed to make for a long time past; and it was a matter of surprise to many that they had not sooner advanced the prices of copper to the manufacturers. That, however, having at length been done, the miners have now reason to conclude that they shall have a firm and high standard for some time to come. The following figures will exhibit the prices of ore copper, &c., during January:—

	Ore Copper.	Cake Copper.	Smelters' Amounts.
Jan. 1	£112 15 0	£126	£13 2 0 per ton.
" 8	114 7 10	128	11 12 2 "
" 22	114 8 3	135	20 11 9 "
" 29	115 14 2	135	16 5 10 "

The ore copper, as before explained, is the price paid by the smelters to the miners for as much ore as will make a ton of copper; and the difference between that and the price of cake copper, shows the amount (in the last column) reserved by the smelters for returning charges and profits on smelting each ton of copper. It will be observed that they commenced the year with having for their portion only 13s. 2s. per ton, but that sum was increased, by the end of Jan., to 16s. 6s. per ton—a very handsome amount, with which it is hoped they will be satisfied. Those who attend to these matters, will be struck with the present high price of ore copper, which is almost unexampled for many years. In the beginning of 1853 the standard was high, and at the end of Jan. ore copper was 116s. 12s. per ton; but last week (Jan. 29) it even exceeded that amount, being 118s. 14s. The present price of cake copper is also extraordinary. It appears, however, to be fully justified by the very active demand existing for copper for manufacturing purposes. Some, indeed, acquainted with the position of the trade, think there will soon be another advance in the price of fine copper; and the price of ore copper last week rather favours this view. From the figures given above, it is evident that the "smelters' amounts" have been reduced from 20s. 11s. 9d. per ton to 16s. 5s. 10d. since the last rise in the price of fine copper. If there is any further reduction of the "smelters' amounts," I think it may be pretty safely inferred that they intend shortly to again advance the price of cake and other descriptions of copper.

It is understood, that a large capitalist, Mr. Lambert, of Wales, has been engaged in forming an establishment with the view of coming into the copper smelting business. Though the name of the new firm did not appear in last week's ticketing list, it is known that they purchased ore through the Crown Company. The Crown Company belongs to the immensely wealthy firm of the Messrs. Williams, who seem to be taking their brother capitalist, Mr. Lambert, by the hand, and introducing him to the privileges of the associated smelters. Capt. Odgers, late of West Wheal Damsel, will be the assayer of the new smelting firm.

In some mines a good many shares have changed hands during the past week, and the price of dividend shares is firm. The next sale of Alfred Consols will be 437 tons; the previous sampling was 333 tons. Dividends will of course increase, and the shares have sold at 22½. South Frances in the early part of last week was at 330s., but the prices have improved to 350s. and 355s., in consequence, it is said, of the mine looking better. Wheal Buller shares are quoted at 280s., with an upward tendency. Wheal Bassett 310s., and likely to advance. Shares have changed hands in St. Day United; in consequence of the better appearance and prospects of the mines. It is understood, that the working of the Great Consols will be continued, which will be much to the advantage of St. Day United. Considerable business has been done in North Frances shares; a good lode is reported at Eales's shaft, and shares have advanced to 17s. and 18s. East Pool shares have sold as high as 370s. South Tolgus shares have somewhat advanced; prices 155s. to 160s. Great South Tolgus is considered to have excellent prospects; shares are 16½. North Bassett, 35s. to 36s. East Bassett about 70s. A new mine, called Bassett Consols, has been set to work, but it is some distance from the other Bassetts, being in the neighbourhood of the old Tywarthayle Mine, Wheal Ellen, and South Ellen. Great Alfred shares have advanced to about 12s. West Damsel is reported to be looking well, and shares have changed hands at 105s. and 110s. East Alfred is considered to be a promising mine. On West Alfred a great deal of money has been expended, without producing, as yet, the results which were expected. Rosewarne shares are about 38s. and 40s. Wheal Hender is a promising sett, and do-





**LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.**—Notice is hereby given, that the NEXT HALF-YEARLY ORDINARY MEETING of the London and North-Western Railway Company will be HELD at the Euston Station, London, on Friday, the 20th day of February, 1857, at Twelve o'clock at noon precisely, for the transaction of the general business of the company; and at such meeting a resolution will be submitted for the Consolidation into Stock of so many of the London and Birmingham £20 Shares, and the Manchester and Birmingham £20 Shares, as have been fully paid-up.

CHANDOR, Chairman.  
ROBT. BENSON, Deputy-Chairman.  
H. BOOTH, Secretary.  
C. E. STEWART, Secretary.

Dated this 24th day of January, 1857, Euston Station.

**LIMERICK AND ENNIS RAILWAY.—CONTRACT FOR RAILS.**—The Directors of the above company are prepared to receive TENDERS for the SUPPLY of from 2000 to 3000 tons of RAILS, according to drawings and specification, which will be furnished by the secretary on application.

Sealed tenders to be forwarded to the secretary on or before the 14th of February prox., marked "Tender for Rails." Delivery of one-fourth the quantity agreed for to be made in Limerick, or at Clare Castle, on or before the 1st May, the remainder before the 1st October next. Price to include delivery. The directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order, E. WILLIAM MAUNSELL, Sec.  
1, Upper Hall-street, Limerick, Jan. 10, 1857.

**MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.**—Notice is hereby given, that the FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Madras Railway Company will be HELD at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, London, on Thursday, the 19th day of February inst., at One o'clock precisely, in conformity with the terms of the company's Deed of Settlement. The Transfer-books of the company will be closed from the 13th to the 19th inst., both days inclusive.

By order of the Board, JAMES WALKER, Managing Director.  
33, New Broad-street, Feb. 3, 1857.

**MIDLAND WAGON COMPANY, ROTHERHAM.**—Notice is hereby given, that the SEVENTH ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the company will be HELD at the Crown Hotel, High-street, Rotherham, on Wednesday, the 18th day of February next, at Three o'clock precisely, for the general purposes of the undertaking, and also for the purpose of appointing a director, in the room of Frederick Joseph Bramwell, Esq., resigned.

The Transfer-books of the company will be closed on Wednesday, the 4th day of February next, and remain so until after the meeting.

GEO. WILTON CHAMBERS, Chairman.  
Rotherham, Jan. 31, 1857. WILLIAM HARRISON, Sec.

**BRADFORD CORPORATION WATER-WORKS.**—TO IRONFOUNDERS, MILLWRIGHTS, MACHINE MAKERS, AND OTHERS.—The Water-Works Committee of the Bradford Corporation will meet at their offices in Bradford on Wednesday, the 18th day of February next, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of receiving TENDERS, or proposals, for a number of VALVES and CLOUGHS, with their drawing gear; CAST-IRON GIRDERS and WROUGHT-IRON WORK for BRIDGES; CAST-IRON GANGWAYS; and other iron work required for their several reservoirs now in course of construction at Heaton, Silsden, Chelker, Barden, and Grimwith. The committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any other tender.

Plans and specifications may be seen, and further information may be had, on application to Mr. JNO. W. LEATHER, Civil Engineer, Leeds.

Bradford, Jan. 23, 1857. By order, W. H. HUDSON, Town Clerk.

**CONTRACTS FOR GAS COALS AND FREIGHTS.**—The Directors of the European Gas Company will be ready, on Wednesday, the 25th of February, to receive WRITTEN TENDERS for the SUPPLY of FIRST-CLASS GAS COAL to be taken as and when required, during one year, commencing 1st April next. Each tender must state the description of coal—a certain quantity, not exceeding 20,000 tons—a price per ton f.o.b. in the Tyne or Wear, and a fixed rate of discount for cash.

TENDERS will also be received at the same time for the CONVEYANCE of such COALS, or any part thereof, from the Tyne or Wear, to ports on the French coast, at rates to be named per keel of eight Newcastle chaldrons, taken on board, less discount for cash.

The directors do not pledge themselves to accept the lowest, or any tender. The tenders for coals and freights may be separate or combined, and must be addressed, on or before the above date, to the undersigned, at the office of the company, No. 3, Moorgate-street, London (E.C.), where further particulars may be obtained on application.

H. Mc L. BACKLER, Sec.

**THE THAMES IRONWORKS AND SHIP-BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED), ORCHARD YARD, BLACKWALL.**

D. S. DYKES, Esq., JOHN FORD, Esq., JOHN KELK, Esq., THOMAS HENRY MAUDSLAY, Esq., PETER ROLL, Esq., C. J. CORBETT, Esq., W. F. WAGSTAFF, Esq.

The Directors of this company are now prepared to TENDER for the BUILDING of IRON SHIPS of every tonnage and class, and for executing works of the largest character in wrought or cast-iron, including FORGINGS, GIRDERS, BRIDGES, ROOFS, BOILERS, and all descriptions of work of a similar character.

The capabilities of the establishment, and the magnitude of the works, enable the directors to execute all orders entrusted to them with unequalled dispatch.

January, 1857. By order of the Directors, JAS. FEMBRIDGE.

**TREVALGA SLATE COMPANY (LIMITED).**—In 10,000 shares of £1 each.

Captain THOMAS ROSE, G. R. METZLER, Esq., C. J. CORBETT, Esq., W. F. WAGSTAFF, Esq., OFFICE, 11, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

This company is formed for the purpose of working the Growsa Slate Quarry, in the parish of Trevalga, and the Lambhouse Quarry, in the parish of Tintagel, Cornwall. The slate has been pronounced equal in quality to any known in the market. There are at present extensive orders on hand, and a stock of slate ready for sale on the property valued at £1200, and the undertaking is in a position to be made immediately profitable, as the quarries are laid open and in work, and all the necessary machinery erected.

APPLICATIONS will be RECEIVED for SHARES up to the 15th FEBRUARY inst., accompanied with a deposit of 5s. per share, the remaining 15s. per share to be called up by instalments as required, at intervals of not less than two months each. Detailed prospectuses may be obtained at Mr. Wren's office, No. 11, New Broad-street, London, E.C.

**THE CARNARVONSHIRE SLATE COMPANY (LIMITED).**—Notice is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the company will be HELD at the offices of the company, 5, Church-passage, Guildhall, London, on Wednesday, the 18th day of February inst., at Twelve o'clock precisely, for the purpose of confirming a resolution passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of shareholders, held at the company's offices on Wednesday, the 4th day of February inst.:

That the company do raise a sum not exceeding £10,000, in such sums as the directors shall from time to time determine, upon debentures, bearing interest at and after the rate of 5s. per cent. per annum; and that, at any time before the said debentures become payable, the holders thereof respectively be at liberty to exchange them for shares at par, if any shares shall then remain unissued.

By order of the Board, HENRY TARR, Sec.

Offices, 5, Church-passage, Guildhall, London, Feb. 5, 1857.

In the Matter of the JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES WINDING-UP ACTS, 1845 and 1849, and of the ESQAIR LEE MINING COMPANY.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a PETITION for the WINDING-UP of the above-named COMPANY was on Monday, the 2d day of February, 1857, PRESENTED to the LORD CHANCELLOR in ENGLAND, by James Stride, of 49, Dover-street, Piccadilly, in the county of Middlesex, Gentleman; and that it is expedient that such petition will be heard before his Honour the Vice-Chancellor Sir William Page Wood on Saturday, the 14th day of February, 1857, and any person desirous to oppose the making of an Order absolute for the Winding-up of the said Company under the said Acts should appear at the time of hearing, by himself or his counsel, for that purpose; and a copy of the petition will be furnished to any contributory of the said Company requiring the same, by the undersigned, on payment of the regulated charge for the same.**

FREDERICK HATTON, Solicitor for the Petitioner.

17, Essex-street, Strand, London.

**LACKAMORE COPPER MINING COMPANY.**

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS AND CREDITORS OF THIS COMPANY. ALL PERSONS HOLDING SHARES in this company are hereby required to SEND to the undersigned the particulars thereof, specifying the Numbers marked upon said shares, in order to facilitate the making out of the List of Contributors. And all CREDITORS who have not already furnished the particulars of their demands, are hereby required to SEND same to the undersigned, on or before the 20th day of February inst., or they shall be precluded all benefit of the proceedings herein.

Granny-row, Dublin. J. KIDD, Official Manager.

**LACKAMORE COPPER MINING COMPANY.**

WINDING-UP ACTS. TWENTY POUNDS REWARD. The above REWARD will be PAID by the undersigned to any person for such information as shall lead to the DISCOVERY and POSSESSION of the BOOKS of this company, comprising the Cost-Book and Minute-Book, the Bankers' Book, the Blocks of the Scrip Books, the Cheques and Blocks of the Cheque Books, the Share Register, and Letter-Book of the said company.

And notice is hereby given, that if, after 14 days from the date hereof, the above books and documents, or any of them, shall be discovered in the possession of any party, they shall be prosecuted as the law directs.

JOHN KIDD, Official Manager.

Dated this 5th day of February, 1857, Granny-row, Dublin.

**MARIQUITA AND NEW GRANADA MINING COMPANY.**

Notice is hereby given, that the THIRD HALF-YEARLY DIVIDEND, being ONE SHILLING per share on the shares of this company, will be PAYABLE at this office on Wednesday, the 25th inst., and on every subsequent Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, between Eleven and Four o'clock.

Forms of claim, which must be left three days for examination, may be had at the company's office.

L. R. JONES, Sec.

2, New Bank-buildings, Feb. 6, 1857.

**MARIQUITA AND NEW GRANADA MINING COMPANY.**

Notice is hereby given, that the TRANSFER-BOOKS of this company WILL BE CLOSED from the 14th to the 25th inst., in order to make up the books for the payment of the third half-yearly dividend, and after the 26th inst., the Transfer-books will be re-opened.

L. R. JONES, Sec.

2, New Bank-buildings, Feb. 6, 1857.

**MATLOCK BATH.—A FREEHOLD ESTATE, CONTAINING A QUARRY OF LIMESTONE OF VERY SUPERIOR QUALITY, AS WELL AS MARBLE.**

**MESSRS. WINSTANLEY** have received instructions from the Mortgagee to SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Mart, London, on Tuesday, the 24th February, 1857, a very valuable FREEHOLD PROPERTY, consisting of about 20 acres of land, bounded by the River Derwent, and beautifully situated on the road from Cromford to Bakewell, about two miles from Matlock, offering many eligible sites for building, but, at the same time, most valuable for the quality and properties of the LIMESTONE it contains, which is in great demand for the smelting of iron.

BEDS OF FINE MARBLE of various kinds have been discovered, and, no doubt, could be worked to great advantage.

TWO QUARRIES have been very partially worked; and the property possesses the great advantages of land and water carriage, being close to the Railway Station and the Cromford Canal.

Printed particulars may be had of Messrs. CLAYTON, COOKSON, and WAINWRIGHT, 6, New-square, Lincoln's Inn; of Messrs. SHEPARD and BAKER, 3, Clock-lane, Cheap-side; at the Inns in the neighbourhood, Birmingham, and Derby, place of sale, and of Messrs. WINSTANLEY, Paternoster-row.

**SPARE MATERIALS FOR SALE AT DRAKE WALLS MINES, CALSTOCK, CORNWALL.**

**MESSRS. F. A. DAVIS AND SON WILL SELL, BY AUCTION,**

on Wednesday, the 11th February next, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, the following SPARE MINING MATERIALS:—

110 in. H-piece.  
69 ft. 9 in. pumps.  
32 ft. 8 in. pumps.  
30 ft. 7 in. pumps.  
22 ft. 6 in. pumps.  
28 in. H-pieces.  
28 in. doorpieces and doors.  
27 in. doorpieces and doors.  
28 in. plunger-poles, 9 ft. long.  
28 in. plunger-cases, with stuffing-box and glands.  
27 in. H-pieces.  
47 in. doorpieces and doors, 3 and 4 ft. long.  
47 in. windbores.  
27 in. plunger-poles, 9 ft. long.  
27 in. plunger-cases, with stuffing-boxes and glands.  
27 in. working-barrels, 9 ft. long.  
18 in. working-barrel, 9 ft. long.  
16 in. working-barrel, 9 ft. long.

The whole to be sold without the least reserve. The auctioneers beg to call the attention of mine adventurers, agents, ironfounders, railway contractors, and others, to the above useful and valuable materials, the whole being in good condition, and to facilities afforded for their removal, the mine being situated close to the main road from Tavistock to Callington, within  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile of Nuttack Quay, and  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile of Calstock Quay, on the River Tamar.

Refreshments on the table at Ten o'clock; and, as the lots are numerous, the sale to commence punctually at Eleven.

The materials may be viewed, and further information obtained of Capt. GREGORY, the agent on the mine; of Mr. HIRSH WILLIAMS, 61, Moorgate-street, London; or of the auctioneers, West-street, Tavistock.

Drake Walls Mines, Jan. 26, 1857.

**SOUTH TAMAR CONSOLS MINE.—MACHINERY, MATERIALS, STORES, TOOLS, SHEDS, HALVANS, &c., FOR SALE.**

**MR. HENRY WILLS WILL SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION,**

on the Mine on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 3d and 4th of March next, the whole of the valuable and extensive PLANT, MACHINERY, TOOLS, STORES, SEEDS, and HALVANS; including:—

18 in. pumping engine, with two boilers.  
Steam-engine, 28 h.p.  
Two whim-engines, 26 and 22 in.  
Grinder-engine, 24 in.; all with boilers.  
Angle and balance-boilers.  
Shaft-ropes.  
Five stamps-axes, 12 heads each.  
Two iron whim-cages.  
Crusher, with rack-wheel and sift.  
7, 11, 12, and 15 in. lifts of pumps.  
14 arm capstan.  
60 ft. shears.  
Upwards of 1000 fms. whim & other chains.  
500 fms. tram iron.  
Turn-ables.  
Flat-roads.  
Pulleys and stands.  
Clogs and ready for delivery on the 16th of February next, after which the property may be viewed. Refreshments will be ready each day at eleven o'clock, and the sale commence precisely at twelve.

The auctioneer respectfully solicits an inspection of this valuable property. The engines are first-class, and in excellent order, and the machinery generally cannot be surpassed. The mine being on the banks of the Tamar, which is navigable for vessels of large burthen, offers unusual facilities for the removal of the lots to any part of England, or the world.

Should either of the engines be disposed of previous to sale by auction, it will be announced in the advertisements.

Further information may be had of the Auctioneer, at his offices, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ , George-street, Plymouth.

**NEAR THE PLYMPTON STATION ON THE SOUTH DEVON RAILWAY.**

**MR. HY. WILLS is instructed to SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION,**

on Monday, the 16th of February, 1857, the ENGINE, MACHINERY, MATERIALS, &c., on the above mine; comprising:—

10 in. pumping-engine and boiler.  
Iron balance-beb, about 7 tons.  
Twenty-two 11 in. pumps.  
12 in. plunger-pole.  
H-piece.  
Door-piece.  
Windbore.  
Stuffing-box and gland.  
One 8 in. door-piece and windbore.  
Six 9 in. pumps.  
30 fms. 12 by 10 shaft-ropes.  
64 fms. 10 in. ditto.  
Water-wheel 36 ft. diameter 2 ft. breast.  
Crusher complete.  
Drawing machine.  
60 ft. shears.  
5 arm capstan.  
25 fms. 15 in. drawing-lift rods complete.  
25 fms. 10 by 11 in. ditto.

Refreshments at eleven o'clock. Sale to commence at twelve precisely.

The lots may be viewed on application to the agent on the mine, and further information, if required, at the offices of the Auctioneer, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ , George-street, Plymouth.

Jan. 28, 1857.

**LUCRATIVE INVESTMENT IN THE IRON TRADE.**

**SALE, BY AUCTION, OF THE WALLSEND IRONWORKS, IN THE COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.**

**MR. GEORGE HARDCASTLE is directed to SELL, BY PUBLIC**

**AUCTION, at the Queen's Head Hotel, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on Tuesday, the 3d of March, 1857, at Two for Three o'clock in the afternoon, the newly-erected LEASEHOLD IRONWORKS, most advantageously situated upon the River Tyne, at Wallsend, in the county of Northumberland, about four miles from Newcastle, and distant from North and South Shields.**

This capital property includes TWO LARGE BLAST FURNACES, lined with firebrick of the best quality, and constructed on the most approved principles for combining economy with efficiency in the manufacture of iron; new beam engine, with 40 in. steam cylinder, 86 in. blowing cylinder, and 20 tons fly-wheel, 26 ft. in diameter; air receiver, 133 ft. long, and 7 ft. in diameter; five large steam boilers, with all requisite connections; smaller steam-engine, working two powerful cranes, that load and unload craft in the river; sixty coke ovens, producing 350 tons of coke per week; four calcining kilns, weighing machines, wagons, tramways, &c.; counting-house, storeroom, and other buildings.

The works, which are capable of producing 300 tons of metal per week, and are now in active operation, communicate, by a self-acting incline 200 yards long, with the main line of the North-Eastern Railway, and also with the Killingworth Colliery Railway, and possesses a noble river quay of upwards of 200 ft. in length, with deep water berths sufficient for ships of 800 tons.

Steam coal is delivered on the spot at 8s. per chaldron; chalk at 1s. per ton; ironstone at 7s. 6d. per ton; hematite at 20s. per ton; and moulding-sand for nothing.

A cheap and spacious deposit for scoria has been provided; but at present the River Commissioners remove the slag of the works free from charge.

An inspection of a place combining in itself so many rare advantages will at once convince every competent judge that, by the application of adequate capital, skill, and enterprise, the fortunate purchaser of the Wallsend Ironworks cannot fail to realise an ample return for his investment.

Plans of the premises are in preparation; and further particulars may be known on application to Messrs. T. and W. CHATER, solicitors, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; or to the auctioneer, at the Sunderland Sale Offices.—Feb. 3, 1857.

**TO CAPITALISTS, COAL AND IRONMASTERS, AND OTHERS.**

**PELSALL AND BROWNHILLS COLLIERIES.**

**MESSRS. CHESHIRE AND GIBSON WILL SELL, BY**

**AUCTION, about the first week in March (by direction of the Assignees of Richard Greene, of Lichfield), the valuable LEASE and POSSESSION of the above important COLLIERIES, the particulars of which will be fully set forth in future advertisements. The MINES extend to 193 acres; and the whole of the surface, with other lands, comprising together 261 acres, are included in the lease. There are also THIRTY-TWO WORKMEN'S COTTAGES and a PUBLIC HOUSE erected upon a portion of the lands, granted for a term of 99 years. The South Staffordshire Railway, and the Wyley and Essington Canal intersect the property.**

The entire plant, which has cost about £16,000 in its construction, will also be included in the proposed sale. The mines are very productive, and of excellent quality. Full particulars will shortly be published; and in the meantime further information may be obtained on application to Mr. R. C. SINGLAI, mining engineer, Temple-buildings, Birmingham; Mr. JOHN YARLEY, mine agent, Tipton; Mr. KNOTT, solicitor, Bennett's-hill, Birmingham; Mr. HOPKINSON, solicitor, Lichfield; or the auctioneers, Bennett's-hill, Birmingham.

**PEN-Y-GELLI MINE, HOLYWELL.—FOR SALE, a 30 in.**

cylinder ENGINE, in good condition, without boiler. To save trouble, £180 lowest price.—For further particulars, apply to Messrs. WATSON and COVELL, 1, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, London; or to Capt. J. TREVETHAN, Holywell, Flint.

**ST. DENNIS CONSOLS TIN MINE AND CHINA CLAY WORKS.**

**MR. LEIFCHILD is authorised to OFFER FOR SALE, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at Garraway's, Change-alley, Cornhill, on Tuesday, the 10th of February, at Twelve for One, with the concurrence of the Official Manager, under the Winding-up Acts, in one lot, the valuable TIN MINE and CHINA CLAY WORKS, known as the ST. DENNIS CONSOLS MINE, in the parish of St. Dennis, near St. Austell, Cornwall. This very valuable property extends over 105 acres of land (of which 60 acres are clay ground, 15 fms. deep), and is held under a lease for 21 years, from September, 1852. Many thousands of pounds have been spent by the late proprietors in bringing this mine to a workable and productive state; and it now offers with its complete and costly apparatus, great promise of mineral wealth. The tin produced is of a superior quality, and has commanded the highest price in the market. There is a powerful 45-in. cylinder steam-engine, of 90-horse power, and most complete engine-house, shaft, boiler, and coal stores; the machinery and plant are newly erected at a great outlay, and are first-rate in every respect. The clay pits are capable of producing 300 tons per month, and are excellent, both with respect to the clay and the appliances for its proper cleansing, drying, &c. The above works are only seven miles distant from a shipping port, but a railway is in course of construction which will pass within a mile of the works.**

Full particulars of the above may be obtained at Mr. LEIFCHILD'S Offices, 62, Moorgate-street, London; of WILLIAM TURQUAND, Esq., Old Jewry Chambers, London; of Messrs. J. and W. GALSORTHY, Old Jewry Chambers, London; of J. K. JENNINGS, Esq., Swinburn-lane, London; of J. ROBERTS, Esq., solicitor, Truro; at the mine offices; at the Globe Hotel, Plymouth; Webb's Hotel, Liskeard; Royal Hotel, Bodmin; and the Queen's Head Hotel, St. Austell.

**THE FIRST SALE WILL BE HELD ON THE 18th FEBRUARY, 1857. TO ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, SPINNERS, MANUFACTURERS, BLEACHERS, CALICO PRINTERS, DYERS, MINERS, CONTRACTORS, RAILWAY COMPANIES, BROKERS, AND OTHERS.**

**MR. WHEATLEY KIRK** very respectfully announces that he has made arrangements for holding PERIODICAL (QUARTERLY) SALES, BY AUCTION, of MACHINERY of every description, at his extensive Stores, the Bonded Wharf, Chapel-street, Salford. The sales will embrace Steam-Engines of every kind; also, Railway Plant and Rolling Stock, Engineers, Mechanics, Miners, and Contractors' Plant and Tackling; Bleachers, Printers, Dyers, Manufacturing Chemists, Soapery, and Candy Plant and Machinery; Cotton, Woollen, Flax, and Silk Machinery, Power Looms, &c.

The following entries have already been made for the FIRST SALE, which will be HELD at the Stores, as above-named, on Wednesday, the 18th February, 1857, commencing at Eleven o'clock in the morning:—20-horse HORIZONTAL ENGINE, for winding; 12-horse ditto, for manufacturing purposes; 4-horse vertical engine; 7-horse ditto; horizontal and vertical donkey engines; 14 in. double geared slide lathe, 20 ft. bed, with rest, driving apparatus, &c.; 9 $\frac{1}{2}$  in. double geared sliding and screw-cutting lathe, 20 ft. bed, with compound rest, driving apparatus, &c.; 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  in. hand lathe, 6 ft. bed, with driving apparatus, &c.; 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  in. ditto, 12 ft. bed, with ditto; 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  in. lathe, for ornamental turning and engraving; lapping machines; machines, to plane 6 ft. 6 in. long, 3 ft. wide, 3 ft. high; double-planing geared drilling machine, with circular face-plate; strong punching and shearing machines; wheel-cutting engine; small bench drilling machines; 2-ton swivel crane; double and single purchase crab, &c.; and a variety of other articles.

Parties desirous of having goods entered for the first sale, must make immediate application.—For further information, apply to WHEATLEY KIRK, Cross-street Chambers, Manchester; or 4, Kirkgate, Leeds.

**COAL AND IRON ORE.**

**FOR SALE.—THE TINGLES' LEVEL IRON MINE, in the Forest of Dean.**

**TO BE SOLD, OR LET ON LEASE.**

**THE EMPEROR COAL FIELD, THE QUIDDICHURCH COLLIERY, THE BIRCHEN GROVE COAL FIELD, THE FLUDS COAL FIELD.**

**TO BE LET ON LEASE.**

**An IRONSTONE FIELD, Gwendraeth, Carmarthenshire.**

**A LAND SLATE COLLIERY, Llanon, Carmarthenshire.**

**An extensive COAL FIELD, near Llanelly, Glamorganshire.**

Apply to Mr. JOSHUA RICHARDSON, C.E., Neath, South Wales.

**MINE MACHINERY FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.**

An excellent 70 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 12 ft. stroke in the cylinder, and 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  in. in the shaft, with two boilers 26 tons; now three years ago. A nearly new DRAUGHTING MACHINE, complete.

A 46 ft. WATER-WHEEL, 3 ft. breast (within), with cast-iron axle and sockets, two sweep rods, and balance-bob, complete.

45 fms. 20 in. PLUNGER-LIFT, complete.

St. Austell, Aug. 13, 1856. J. J. GUMMOE.

**TO BE SOLD, the TINGLES' LEVEL IRON and OCHRE**

**MINE, FOREST OF DEAN.** This valuable mine is situated near Cinderford, and is bounded by the Dowdalls Company's extensive mines on the north, and by Messrs. Crawshaw's on the south, by which, and a water level on the drop of the strata, it is completely drained. A pit has been sunk 30 yards on the vein, and the iron ore has been proved to be 5 ft. in thickness, and of very superior quality. The yellow ochre is at 20 yards depth, 2 ft. in thickness, and of excellent quality. The mine also contains a vein of valuable fire-clay, 2 ft. in thickness. Tingles' Level Iron Mine is within 150 yards of a tramway which communicates directly with the Bulf Mill (broad gauge) Railway, the South Wales, and other railways.—Apply to Mr. JOSHUA RICHARDSON, C.E., Neath, Glamorganshire.

**ANGLESEY, NORTH WALES.—TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE**

**CONTRACT, in consequence of the decease of one of the proprietors, FORTY EIGHT 64ths of that promising enterprise called NANT COLLIERY, situated near the head of the extensive Mairtrawth Coal Field, and held on liberal terms under the trustees of the Marquis of Anglesey. This mine, though but very recently opened, is now producing a supply of good coal, and offers an excellent prospect to persons of moderate capital and energy.—Apply to Mr. HUGH FRICHARD, Maengwyn, Gwynedd, Anglesey.**

**FORGE AND ROLLING MILL.—TO BE DISPOSED OF, a**

**recently-erected FORGE and ROLLING MILL, situated in North Staffordshire, with powerful ENGINE, TURNING LATHE, and FIRST-CLASS MACHINERY in every department, in excellent working condition, and well tried, capable of turning out upwards of 100 tons of merchant iron weekly; and, with a moderate outlay, there is abundant room for doubling the yield of manufactured iron.**

The site possesses advantages unequalled in the district, having a siding to the main line of the North Staffordshire Railway on one side, and a short line of railway and wharf, belonging to the proprietors, on the other side, leading to and in connection with the Trent and Mersey Canal, thus affording every possible facility for traffic and conducting an extensive business. It also has the advantage of an inexhaustible supply of water for the use of the works.

The whole of the estate, containing upwards of five acres of land, affords space for the erection of 80 to 100 workmen's houses, independently of the forge and mill.

Should the above very valuable property not be immediately disposed of, one or two of the proprietors will be happy to meet with one or two gentlemen in carrying of the business (one of whom it is desirable should take an active part, and have a practical knowledge of the trade), and be prepared to meet them upon equal terms of moderate capital.—For further particulars, apply to Messrs. KEARNEY and SHEPPARD, solicitors, Stoke-upon-Trent.

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## THE MINING SHARE LIST.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.	Last Paid.
5120	Alfred Consols (cop.), Phillack [S.E.]	21. 11s. 10d.	21 11	100	21 10	0 0
1824	Baldwin (tin), St. Just	11 1/2	4	100	12 5	0 0
4000	Bedford United (copper), Tavistock	27. 6s. 3d.	27 6	100	12 5	0 0
240	Boscan (tin), St. Just	20 1/2	105	100	12 5	0 0
200	Botallack (tin, copper), St. Just	91 1/2	180	175 185	355 50	0 0
100	Brightside and Froggatt Grove, Derbyshire	50	68	100	3 0	0 0
103	Bryndall Hall (lead), Flint	20	100	100	13 0	0 0
1600	Bryntail, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire	7	4	4 1/2	0 0	0 0
6000	Bwlch (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	3	3	3	0 2	0 0
1000	Carn Brea (copper, tin), Illogan	15	40	40	231 10	0 0
2048	Carnforth (tin), St. Just	4 1/2	5 1/2	40	0 15	0 0
10000	Castle Gate Quarry, Dolwyddelan	1	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 2	0 0
200	Cefn Cwm Brynno (lead), Cardiganshire	33	55	100	3 0	0 0
256	Condurow (copper, tin), Camborne [S.E.]	20	160	155 165	75 0	0 0
30000	Craven Moor, Limited (lead), Yorkshire	3	3	3	0 0	0 0
125	Cwmystwith (lead), Cardiganshire	60	140	100	70 0	0 0
280	Derwent Mines (silver-lead), Durham	304 1/2	150	100	104 5	0 0
1024	Devon Great Consols (cop.), Tavistock [S.E.]	1	440	440 450	542 0	0 0
672	Ding Dong (tin), Gwulav	32	35 1/2	33 1/2	15 7	0 0
170	Dolcoath (copper, tin), Camborne	257 1/2	225	300	907 0	0 0
12500	Drake Walls (tin, copper), Calstock	11. 19s.	2 1/2	2 1/2	0 0	0 0
300	East Daren (lead), Cardiganshire	32	55	100	18 0	0 0
128	East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Illogan	24 1/2	320	310	272 10	0 0
624	East Wyal Major (tin, copper), Derbyshire	6 1/2	3 1/2	6 7	0 0	0 0
1400	Eaton Mining Company (lead), Derbyshire	5 1/2	3	3	9 13	0 0
4940	Fowey Consols (copper), Tywardreath	4	3	5 1/2	40 18	0 0
4448	General Mining Co. for Ireland (cop., lead)	13 1/2	2	16 18	1 0	0 0
1024	Gouanema (copper), St. Cleer	4 1/2	2	4 1/2	0 0	0 0
13750	Great Polgoth (tin), St. Austell	4 1/2	18 1/2	10	0 0	0 0
6000	Great South Tolgus [S.E.]	2 1/2	18 1/2	10	0 0	0 0
26000	Great Wheal Vor (tin, cop.), Helston [S.E.]	7	6 1/2	6 1/2	0 0	0 0
119	Great Work (tin), Gernoe	100	170	140	214 0	0 0
1024	Herodston (lead), near Liskeard	8 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	2 12	0 0
6000	Hingston Down Consols (copper), Calstock	3 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	2 16	0 0
2000	Holyford (copper), near Tipperary	11	9	8 1/2	4 2	0 0
2560	Ile of Man (Limited)	25	42	—	51 7 3	0 0
76	Jamies (lead), Mold, Flintshire	34. 13s. 6d.	—	—	380 0	0 0
20	Laxey Mining Company, Isle of Man	100	1000	—	1370 0	0 0
160	Levant (copper, tin), St. Just	2 1/2	90	90	1056 0	0 0
5000	Lewis Mines (tin, copper), St. Erth	5 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	0 10	0 0
400	Lisbane (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	18 1/2	122 1/2	—	247 0	0 0
6000	Marke Valley (copper), Cardigan	47. 10s. 6d.	3	2 1/2	0 5	0 0
5000	Mendip Hills (lead), Somerset	3 1/2	1 1/2	—	1 2	0 0
5000	Merrilyn (lead), Flint	3	1 1/2	—	1 11	0 0
30000	Mining Co. of Ireland (copper, lead, coal)	7	15 1/2	15 1/2	12 5	0 0
5000	Nantawc and Penrhyn	1 1/2	1	1	0 1	0 0
7500	Nantlle Vale (lead), Llanfyllin	1	1	1	0 2	0 0
6400	Nether Heath, Westmoreland	2 1/2	1 1/2	—	0 2	0 0
470	Newtonards Mining Company, Co. Down	50	35	—	49 0	0 0
200	North Pool (copper), Pool	22 1/2	58	—	324 0	0 0
140	North Roskell (copper), Camborne	10	85	90	249 10	0 0
6000	North Wheal Bassett (cop., tin), Illog. [S.E.]	nif.	36	36	11 8	0 0
6400	Par Consols (copper), St. Blazey [S.E.]	1 1/2	23	23 1/2	26 18	0 0
500	Peak United (lead), North Derbyshire	7 1/2	9 1/2	—	4 10	0 0
200	Phoenix (copper, tin), Linkinghorne	100	365	—	204 10	0 0
1900	Polberro (tin), St. Agnes (Preferential)	15	—	—	13 10	0 0
540	Providence Mines (tin), Uny Lelant	204. 13s. 3d.	76	76 77 1/2	52 4	0 0
2600	Rhosydwyl and Eatheldon (lead)	11 1/2	12 1/2	—	0 7	0 0
512	Rosewarne United (copper, tin), Gwinnar	12	40	39	29 0	0 0
13000	Scotridge Consols (cop.), Whitelure [S.E.]	6s.	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 7	0 0
256	Scotridge Consols (cop.), St. Cleer [S.E.]	3 1/2	355	345 350	446 0	0 0
128	South Crinias (copper), St. Austell	19	365	—	0 20	0 0
9000	South Tamar (silver-lead), Beerferris [S.E.]	11. 6s. 6d.	150 1/2	152	3 0	0 0
256	South Tolgus (copper), Redruth, Cornwall	16	150 1/2	152	71 0	0 0
495	South Wheal Frances, Illogan [S.E.]	18. 18s. 9d.	350	360 365	233 5	0 0
1024	Spearne Consols (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	3	2 1/2	—	8 8	0 0
280	Spearne Moor (copper), St. Just	237. 7s. 8d.	15	—	4 5	0 0
979	St. Aubyn and Grylls (cop., tin), Dregoe	54. 14s. 1d.	4 1/2	—	0 17	0 0
94	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives	100	100	—	895 0	0 0
2600	Tamar Consols (sil.-lead), Beerferris [S.E.]	4 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	4 13	0 0
6000	Tincroft (copper, tin), St. Cleer, Illogan [S.E.]	9	4	3 1/2	7 13	0 0
2048	Treharn (silver-lead), St. Erth	3 1/2	3 1/2	—	8 10	0 0
572	Trevelyan Consols (tin), St. Ives	11 1/2	14	16 1/2	1 15	0 0
96	Trevelyan (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	33 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	467 15	0 0
120	Trevelyan (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	10 1/2	18	—	403 13	0 0
4000	Trevelyan (copper), Bodmin	12 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	0 5	0 0
4096	Trevelyan (silver-lead), Menheniot, Cornwall	2	3 1/2	3 1/2	1 9	0 0
100	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston	95	60	—	55 0	0 0
400	United Mines (copper), Gwennap [S.E.]	40	210	210 225	61 5	0 0
20000	Vale of Towy (lead), Carmarthen [S.E.]	3	3	3	0 3	0 0
10500	Welsh Potash (silver-lead), Talysbot, Card.	5	—	—	1 0	0 0
2000	Witton (New Shares of St. each)	3	3 1/2	—	0 12	0 0
6000	West Basset (copper), Illogan [S.E.]	1 1/2	34 1/2	35 36	9 8	0 0
256	West Caradon (copper), Liskeard [S.E.]	20	150	147 1/2	374 5	0 0
256	West Damsel (copper), Gwennap	210 7	95	110	16 0	0 0
1024	West Providence (tin), St. Erth	33 1/2	94	13 1/2	27 15	0 0
400	West Wheal Seton (copper), Camborne	33 1/2	340	350 360	55 10	0 0
1228	Wheal Arthur (copper), Calstock	7 1/2	3 1/2	—	6 10	0 0
240	Wheal Bal (tin), St. Just	6	5	—	2 0	0 0
512	Wheal Bassett (copper), Illogan [S.E.]	5 1/2	300	300 305	439 10	0 0
256	Wheal Buller (copper), Redruth [S.E.]	5	300	270 280	816 5	0 0
1024	Wheal Charlotte, Perranuthnoe	3 1/2	4	—	1 10	0 0
256	Wheal Clifford (copper), Gwennap	—	550	550	23 0	0 0
5700	Wheal Exmouth and Adams United	47. 14s.	7 1/2	—	0 2	0 0
9000	Wheal Friendship (copper), Devon	95	95	—	2375 10	0 0
128	Wheal Jane (silver-lead), Kea	3 1/2	28	31	4 10	0 0
512	Wheal Kitty (tin), St. Agnes	4 1/2	8	8 1/2	0 3	0 0
1024	Wheal Kitty (tin), Uny Lelant [S.E.]	11 7 1/2	15	15 1/2	3 5	0 0
430	Wheal Lovell (tin), Wendron	3 1/2	18	—	31 0	0 0
448	Wheal Margaret (tin), Uny Lelant	19 1/2	44	46	69 0	0 0
1024	Wheal Mary Ann (lead), Menheniot [S.E.]	8	46	45 1/2	23 12	0 0
40	Wheal Owles, St. Just, Cornwall	70	260	—	197 13	0 0
210	Wheal Reeth (tin), Uny Lelant	10 1/2	16 1/2	—	272 0	0 0
198	Wheal Seton (tin, copper), Camborne	10 1/2	16 1/2	—	272 0	0 0
1040	Wheal Trevelyan (sil.-ld.), Liskeard [S.E.]	4 1/2	23	21 22	25 15	0 0
1024	Wheal Trevelyan (tin, copper), Gwinnar	10 1/2	23	—	10 2	0 0
4096	Wheal Wrey (lead), St. Ives	17. 9s.	7 1/2	7 1/2	2 3	0 0
5000	Wicklow (copper), Wicklow	5	2 1/2	2 1/2	26 5	0 0

[\* Dividends paid every two months. † Dividends paid every three months.]

## FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.	Last Paid.
5000	Alten Mining Company (copper), Norway	£14 1/2	3	—	4 5	0 0
518 1/2	Baden, Grand Duchy of	1	1 1/2	—	0 10	0 0
10000	Brazilian Imperial (gold), Brazil [S.E.]	20 1/2	2	1 1/2	34 17	0 0
2464	Burra Burra (copper), South Australia	5	117	—	175 0	0 0
12000	Cobre Copper Company (cop.), Cuba [S.E.]	40	55 1/2	55 1/2	61 12	0 0
100000	Colonial Gold, Australia	1 1/2	—	—	0 16	0 0
10000	Copiapu Mining Company, Chili [S.E.]	16	14	12 1/2	0 16	0 0
20000	General Mining Assoc., Novosibirsk [S.E.]	20	14	—	9 10	0 0
15000	Linares (lead), Pozo Ancho, Spain [S.E.]	3	13	—	0 13	0 0
10000	Lustanlian (of Portugal) [S.E.]	1 1/2	1 1/2	—	0 4	0 0
103815	Mariquina and New Granada [S.E.]	1	3	—	0 20	0 0
30000	Oberhofen (lead), Nassau	1	—	—	0 10	0 0
25000	Peninsular Mining Company (Limited)	3	—	—	0 26	0 0
10000	Portguband (silver-lead), France [S.E.]	20	10	8 10	1 0	0 0
7000	Royal Santiago (copper), Cuba [S.E.]	15 1/2	2 1/2	—	33 0	0 0
10000	San Fernando (silver-lead), Linares	1	3s. 6d.	16 18	34 7	0 0
11000	St. John del Rey (gold), Brazil [S.E.]	2 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	1 16	0 0
4174	United Mexican (silver), Mexico [S.E.]	2 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	0 9	0 0
70000	Waller (gold), Gochal, S. Virginia	1	—	—	0 18	0 0
30000	Mexican and So. Amer. Smelting Co. [S.E.]	10	3 1/2	2 1/2	6 15	0 0
88676	North British Australasian [S.E.]	1	—	—	0 18	0 0

## NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.	Last Paid.
75000	Adelaide Land and Gold Com.	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	—	—
35000	Almaden (silver-lead), Spain	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	—	—
20000	Australasian [S.E.]	7	—	—	—	—
40000	Chancellorville Freehold	1	—	—	—	—
80000	Clarendon Consols [S.E.]	1	—	—	—	—
53040	Colonge Mining Company	£1	—	—	—	—
350000	Copper Miners of Eng. [S.E.] Stock	34	34	—	—	—
12000	Ditto, Pref. 7 1/2 per cent. [S.E.]	27	—	—	—	—
124000	Port Bowen, New Granada	1 1/2	1s.	—	—	—
25000	Fortuna	2	1 1/2	1 1/2	—	—
100000	Great Nugget Vein	1	—	—	—	—
20000	Iberian, Limited (sil.-ld.), Spain	1 1/2	1s.	—	—	—
2309	Kinzighal Min. Ass., Germany	4	1 1/2	—	—	—

## PROGRESSIVE MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.	Last Paid.
6000	Abbey Consols (lead), Cardigan	3 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	—	—
1024	Aberdovey (lead), Merioneth	2 1/2	—	—	—	—
10000	Arundell (cop.), near Ashburton	£1 16.	—	—	—	—
540	Baboon Con. (tin), Uny Lelant	3 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	—	—
4000	Ballyvaughan, Co. Clare	£1 14.	3 1/2	—	—	—
10000	Bampfylde (copper), Devon	1	—	—	—	—
3000	Basset Grove United (cop.), Kea	2	1 1/2	—	—	—
4000	Bedford Consols	8s.	—	—	—	—
7000	Beeralston United, Devon	3 1/2	—	—	—	—
508	Bell and Lannar, Gwennap	11	2 1/2	2 1/2	—	—
2200	Benderg (Limited)	3 1/2	—	—	—	—
250	Berriow Consols	£10 16.	—	—	—	—
1600	Bolling Well (copper)	15	8	8 1/2	—	—
6000	Bolton	£1 16. 6d.	—	—	—	—
4000	Brook Wood, Buckfastleigh	3 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	—	—
2000	Bryn-y-Fedwen (lead)	3 1/2	—	—	—	—
6000	Buckland Consols (copper)	3 1/2	—	—	—	—
420	Budnick Consols (tin), Perran	2 1/2	13	10	—	—
6400	Buller and Bassett United	1 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	—	—
1200	Buller and Bertha	15	—	—	—	—
612	Butterdon (lead)	5 1/2	2	—	—	—
000	Cae-Cynon, Cardiganshire	10s. 6d.	—	—	—	—

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.
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